

BRAY

AND

ENVIRONS

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Arthur L. Bray

BRAY & ENVIRONS.

BRAY & ENVIRONS

ILLUSTRATED

BY

TWENTY-TWO HALF-TONE REPRODUCTIONS

AND

THREE SPECIAL MAPS.

Published and Sold by

ARTHUR L. DORAN, PH. C.

BRAY, IRELAND.

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PREFACE.

WHILE this little book is mainly compiled in the interest of and for the guidance of our visitors, it is hoped it may not prove uninteresting to the fixed inhabitants of Bray.

To the gentle reader of either category who may slyly allude to a too personal and poetic strain, the author just as slyly replies : Are there not antidotal tables of times, fares and distances, copiously supplied ?

To all our readers, whether they be gentle or strenuous, we most earnestly beg and entreat that, at such times as they shall feel uncontrollably moved by the malady for scribbling, they will be pleased to indite their original observations, and to inscribe their honourable names on the virgin pages made and provided for the purpose in this little book, rather than on the salient features of their surroundings, natural or artificial.

There remains only the pleasing duty of acknowledging the kindly aid received from the Lords of the soil and their Agents ; also from the courteous township Officials, and from many private individuals.

The illustrations are, with one or two exceptions, from negatives by R. E. Doran, F.C.S., and the maps and black-and-white work are from the drawing-board of Florence Doran, A.T.C.

A. L. D.

Bray, July 6, 1905.

INVOCATION TO STRANGERS.

[WITH grateful acknowledgment and apologies to Matthew A., who now, doubtless ranging o'er asphodelian meads, *canit clarioribus carminibus*, and needs no longer the exclusive use of this little lay.]

“ FAR, far from *you*,
The *Celtic Sea* breaks in a warm bay
Among the green *Hibernian* hills, and there
The sunshine in the happy glens is fair,
And by the sea, and in the brakes,
The grass is cool; the seaside air,
Buoyant and fresh, the mountain flowers
As virginial and sweet as yours.”

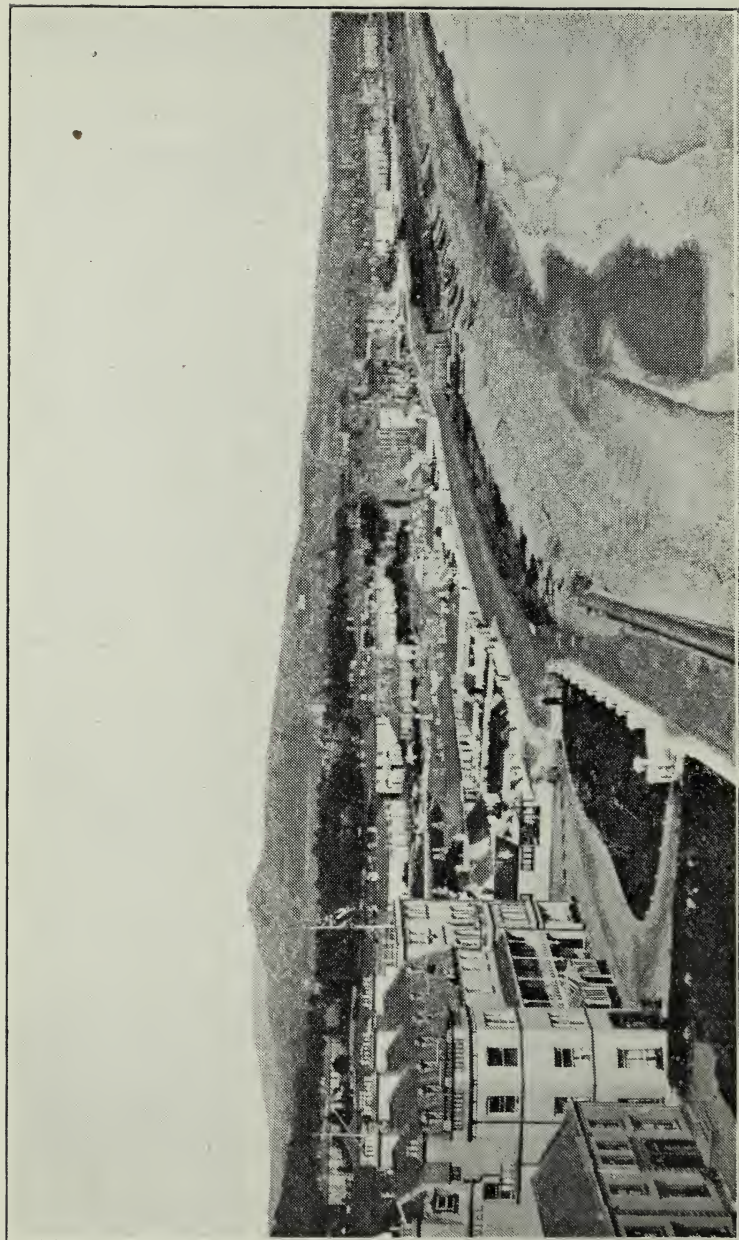
The Venerable Bede said :—

“ Hibernia is preferable to Britain on account of its situation, salubrity, and serene air. No reptile can live there, but abundance of milk and honey are to be found, nor is it without vines.”

Dr. Raverty (Medical Superintendent Officer of Health) says :—

“ The public health of Bray is excellent, and has been so for many years. There has not been a death registered in the district for the past fourteen months due to any of the notifiable infectious diseases.

“ 7th Dec., 1902.”



BRAY—A.D. 1903.



HE sun has risen.



NOTE.—“ On levelling a bank of sand near the sea in 1835, to make an approach to the demesne of Mr. Putland, several human skeletons of large dimensions were discovered, lying regularly east and west, with a stone at the head and another at the feet of each ; but which crumbled into dust on exposure to the air. Several Roman coins of the Emperor Adrian were found at the same time.” — *Topographical Dictionary, Ireland* — (LEWIS).

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NOTES ON ANCIENT HISTORY OF BRAY.

“ Love thou thy land with love far brought
From out the storied past. . . . ”

THOUSANDS of years ago, when some few generations of the early rulers of Egypt had passed away, the then historiographers hit upon the notable device of glorifying their kings by assigning to them a supernatural ancestry—a device which was readily adopted or evolved by subsequent sovereigns in the history of the world, and of which traces persist until this day.

The Irish Bards and Shanachies were not a whit behind in elaborating so serviceable a mythus, and hence we find in the early bardic history of this country, that, when not engaged in relating martial exploits that would put Umslopogas to a sable blush, these highly imaginative and possibly sincere narrators, passed their time in elaborating genealogies that minutely and circumstantially hunted the pedigrees of their noble patrons down through Gomar and Japhet to earth in the very ark, accommodating, by the way, many gods, demons and genii, as interludes, to some of whom, according to Mr. Evans, valuable votive offerings were made.

Thus from a critical point of view the earliest history of Ireland is almost inextricably tangled; yet, just as the experienced eye can detect “colour of gold” in a specimen of apparently amorphous blue quartz, so the oldest Irish annals, if not more trustworthy than the official chronology of Setys I., are here and there as informative as the tales of the Westcar papyrus (XII. Dynasty); and much valuable material for the explication of our complex history has been, and is being made out by competent investigators in this country, in Germany, and in France, based on the careful comparison of data from all sources of direct and indirect information.

It is impossible to give in this place any save the most cursory account of our early colonists and invaders.

In general, the statement holds that the confines of civilization are the meeting-place of nations and their Homeric battle ground. The strong displacing the weak, only to be displaced by a stronger in turn, doubtless with more or less fusion of races, after the pleasant prescription* of Mrs. Craik, comformed to by Richard Le Clare, and doubtless many a gallant predecessor. Thus, from days of old, swept over this country in successive waves, the Parthalonians; the Nemedians; the Fomorians (sea robbers); the Firbolgs (bag-men); † the Dedannans (or Tuatha De Dannan); and the Milesians (sons of a soldier).

All these races are assigned to a common Ayrian stock, but it should be remembered that they were certainly preceded by a neolithic or even a palaeolithic people, "the little folk," possibly of Lappish origin, whose burial mounds persist to this day in such tumuli as those at New Grange, Brugh of Boyne, etc.

These earliest aboriginal inhabitants are, however, sometimes considered as identical with the De Dan-nans under Angus Og, who, though magicians themselves of no mean order, were said to have been tricked out of the occupancy of the surface of Erin and confined to subterranean dwellings by the superior wiles of the Milesians, thus becoming the Fir Sidhe or fairies of Ireland, known to this day as "the little folk," and sometimes as "the gentry."

The first really authentic glimpses of our country are obtained from those tersely dramatic reporters of the ancient world, the Roman generals. We have ventured to expand in the contra frontispiece some evidence to show that at least a reconnaissance of this militant people reached Bray.

If it be objected that the evidence is of too slight a nature to justify this inference, we may reply, comparing small things with great, that we have not put nearly so great a burden of proof on the back of an obolus as the Rev. and learned professor, Dr. Cheyne,

* That Englishmen should take unto themselves Irish wives for the healing of the nations. The converse process is, of course, by no means barred.

† The first to partition Ireland into five provinces; Ulster, Leinster, Connaught, and the two Munsters, under the five sons of Dela.

has harnessed to that far-reaching and putative word, "Jerehmeel."

We know positively, for a fact, from Tacitus, that during Agricola's fifth campaign, A.D. 82, he seized and occupied those parts of Caledonia opposite Ireland (Arran, Bute, Mull of Cantyre, etc.), with a view to a subsequent descent on the then last known western land available for imperial Rome's insatiable greed of conquest. Also that he maintained in his train that sinister figure, the banished Irish kinglet, willing to sacrifice the national existence of his country for the gratification of private revenge. A figure common to all nations embryonic as to statecraft and sociology, however polished in other respects.

Incidentally Tacitus mentions Irish ports and havens as being more frequented than those of Britain. It is not unreasonable to suppose that during the remaining Roman occupation of Britain, scouting expeditions were equipped to touch at various points along our east coast, following the well-known trade routes; and that the six tall fellows laid to rest in the sand dunes, each with Charon's fee on his breastbone, presented a tangible evidence of a visitation from that mighty military people whose name and dominion were known and feared from furthest Ind to the shores of the Deucalidonian Ocean.

Passing the dubious and controversial subjects of the reconciliation of Ptolemaic and bardic nomenclature for tribes and sites, we come to the matter of greatest interest to ourselves, viz., of what manner of men our ancient forbears were, and how they comported themselves, for then, as always, doubtless existed brave men and fair women who

" . . . fought, loved and laughed, and liked life well,"

The present age has been rightly defined as an age of advertisement and examination. In those days the bards did the advertisement quite as skilfully as anything we have to show, considering their obvious limitations. Let us see how the other great function was discharged.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION TO THE FIONIANS, A.D. 230.

WOULD'ST thou of Fionn be?

'Then, stand down on yonder lea,
Knee deep in rushes,

Arms only buckler and wand.
Nine ridges off, nine of our band,

With javelins sharp in hand,
Ranged in due order stand
To cast at thee simultaneous.

If thou canst scatheless come,
'Then of our ranks be one,
By this first test.

Would'st thou of Fionn be?
Then braid up thy hair,
Run through this tangled wood,
Swift be thy flight,

From all our band at start,
One tree dividing.

Through it thou must win
With hair still braided
Unovertaken and completely unscathed

Nor may a rotten twig snap,
And from all thorn mishap
Swiftly recover at fullest speed,

Every tree forehead high,
Lightly bound over,
Every trunk to the knee,
Swiftly pass under.

Thus must thou safely come,
Keen, swift and supple.

Would'st thou of Fionn be?
Not yet thy labours end.

Hold out this heavy brand
Straight from the shoulder,
Firm and stedfast as mountain boulder,
So shall thy strong arm and iron nerve
Be thus attested.

To these things are added
Some knowledge of Bards' art ;
At least must thou know
The twelve famous books.

* * * *

Hail ! Now brave warrior bold
By such prowess proved
Worthy to join us !

Take now our binding vows
Ere we admit thee,
Ever to Woman to be
Just, gentle, courteous.

If thou espoused will be,
Despising all portion
Save that she seem to be
Worthy thy love !

Ever the poor and needy to succour,
 Ne'er to turn back from nine enemies
 Who may offer thee onset,
 Obedience swift render to lawful commanders.
 The soldier's law binding on thee and thy
 people.
 So shalt thou honoured be, true son of Fionn,
 Of Erin the pride and the bulwark.

An *Examen rigorosum* at which even the modern athletic master, "good at games," might very well look askance.

The student, searching for historical parallels, may well compare this ancient mode of selecting a militia with Sir Conan Doyle's strong recommendation for an army recast on the lines of fewer numbers of more efficient and better paid men.

It has been said, that while the gold of the ancient world was stained with blood, ours is soiled by dust, and certainly modern life in many aspects is tame and drab, compared with the times, when to our shores as to the opposite coast of Caerleon, came "free Norse Rovers with their golden curls, and dark Silurian Britons from the Swansea shore," to mingle with the varied descendants of our many tribes in the surging tumultuous life of those days full of splendid colour* and valiant action; but also of fierce cruelty and

NOTE.—Fionians—The Fianna Eirionn, or more anciently Clann-Ua-Baoisgine . . . [as being descended from Milesian invaders from Basconia (Biscay)], constituted the standing national militia, and were at their zenith at the time of Ardrigh Cormac (3rd century), under their celebrated leader Fion Mac Cumhaill (McPherson's Fingal).

They were composed of seven catha or battalions (each of 3,000 picked men) for every province.

Having revolted in the next reign against Cairbre and allied themselves with Mag Corb, King of Munster, a terrific fight took place in Meath, resulting in a drawn battle and the destruction of the greater part of both forces. From this time, as the genuine Oisín sings, their power waned.

"From the day of the battle of Gaura,
 The Fenians never after raised their voices."

The partial extinction of this fine body of troops indirectly made possible the subsequent Danish and Anglo-Norman conquests.

* Colour . . . "Blue to Women,
 Crimson to kings of every host,
 Green and black to noble laymen,
 White to clerics." *Book of Ballymote.*

There was also a gradation in number of colours according to rank, from one for servants, to seven for kings. These parti-coloured garments were possibly plaids.

ungovernable Pagan rage, until the coming of Palladius and Patricius infused the only possible healing influence that such times could feel.

There is an ancient oral tradition that the old church, the remains of which stand at the foot of the wooded portion of the northern face of Bray Head, was built by St. Patrick to commemorate his landing. Miss Cusack, in her very circumstantial account of the Saint's first missionary voyage, makes no mention of this. Her narrative is not, however, above a grave suspicion of inaccuracy in some respects, as, having for one thing grievously libelled our Patron Saint by representing him as a kind of ancient casual tramp, proceeding up the coast, his mouth filled indifferently with blessing or cursing for men and things, according as they proved serviceable or the reverse.

This is not the Patrick of the "Confession" and the "Epistle to Coroticus"; nor yet the man who lit his Easter fire on the hill of Slane over against Tara, and the court of King Laoghaire.*

The Decurion's son was essentially a gentleman, as his name indicated, at a time when that term had not been degraded by indiscriminate application to divers kinds of broad-cloth wearing scoundrels.

"On due occasion, however, he could thunder manfully against the "wicked, abandoned, and apostate Picts," and indignantly protest, as, he might even have to do in these days.

"They think it an indignity that we have been born in Ireland."

Anyway we like to think of him as beaching his frail corragh at Naylor's Cove, and if he received from the men of Bray no more favourable reception than Nathi and his people accorded at Inber Dea† strand, we may feel sure that he relaunched, and sailed away to Inis Patrick‡ without bearing malice, but, rather like a strong man, possessing his soul in patience, to return hereafter in power and beneficence, rendering good for evil, after the divine precepts, and bestowing on his former persecutors "the Bread of Life," and building, or causing to be built, the little "Cill" or "Teampull" under the Head.

* Monarch of Ireland in 5th Century, hence Dun Laoghaire—Dunleary; modern—Kingstown. *See Art. Powerscourt.*

† Mouth of the Vartry River at Kilmantan (Wicklow).

‡ An island, off Skerries.

It will be remembered that one of the great traditional services performed for Ireland by the Saint was the expulsion of reptiles. Unfortunately, however, in those megascopic days, one very virulent one indeed got overlooked, the *microbus loquendi et agitandi*, and a most troublesome pestilent fellow he has proved ever since. Remembering, however, who made the culture ground, we say little, save to hope that it now apparently falls to the lot of Mr. Wyndham, in this sense the coarb of St. Patrick, to cure the grievous disorders that have arisen, by a liberal infusion of treasury serum, thereby reducing a deadly species of turmoil to that characteristic celtic effervescence that leavens the whole lump.

At the time of the first missionary voyage the district from the Three Rock Mountain to Wicklow was inhabited by the Culanni, a race said to be sprung from Cuala, one of the sons of Breogan, the Milesian, and from whom the name Sliabh Cualan (the mountain of Cualan) was applied to the district. In his territory two fortresses were erected, Turlogh Invear Morr (Arklow) by Amergin and Dun Deilinis (Delgany)* by Seaghda.

Moreover, we learn that Uachadan, of Cualan, was the first man of his tribe to introduce the operation of refining gold into the kingdom of Erin, the mine being situated near the Liffey. From O'Heerin we find that the men of Cualan were mild, and, unfortunately for themselves, had for neighbours

“ Another exalted, noble tribe,

The O'Byrnes, a clan fierce in pursuit.”

together with

“ The O'Toole of the fortress famous for mead,

Chief of the valiant tribe of Hy Murray.”

As a natural result they were pushed back and back till their last stand appears to have been made about the district of Glen Cullin; and, on the irregularly triangular upland, bounded by the Scalp Road, the county boundary and the lower Glen Cullin (or Cookstown) river, a tract exists still copiously dotted with raths†, generally, but erroneously, assigned to

* A great battle was fought here in 1022, between Sitric, Danish King of Dublin, and Ugain, King of Leinster, in which the former was defeated.

† *Rath*: an earthen circular rampart, with its surrounding ditch; usually single, but sometimes there are two, three or more concentric lines enclosing a central space for the buildings and cattle, etc., of the defenders.

the Danes. It is significant that the furthest north of the O'Toole's castles that we are acquainted with is placed on *Fassaroe brow, possibly to overawe the descendants of the mild men of Cualan from any attempt to regain their ancient possessions.

In conclusion, if it be enquired by some modern critic, after the fashion of Herr Max Nordau, boisterous and sub-acrid, how much degeneration we have undergone from such virile and versatile ancestors, capable of all things save collaboration for a common purpose, it is sufficient to reply that the men who but yesterday forced the passage of the Tugela and went raging over Pieter's Hill are in no way inferior to their mighty forbears. Only in these days you must not look for any very great percentage of the finest specimens in the Army. They are driving our vans, manning our railways, and above all, conserving our peace in that fine body of stalwart men the Royal Irish Constabulary.

NOTES ON THE MODERN HISTORY.

OF the earlier recent history of Bray very little is known of general interest.

Our Township passed through the usual stages of discovery and exploitation as an esoteric fashionable resort, and afterwards to its present condition of standing on its own intrinsic merits as a watering-place and sanatorium, to compete with a multitude of rivals.

From an old book, long since out of print, "Last Struggles of the Irish Sea Smugglers," we learn that towards the close of the eighteenth century, only two houses existed on the sand dunes, then forming the esplanade. One where Claddagh Terrace now stands, and the other immediately under the Head.

About that time, the cave known as the Brandy Hole (since nearly obliterated by the railway), was the resort of smugglers, and was said to possess an inland opening not far from the old church, which latter may, on occasion, have served as a temporary cellar for these gentry, whose familiarity with spirits of

* *Fassaroe* : red wilderness.

another sort doubtless left them with no more reverence for phooka* or piast† than for preventive men.

From those days, onward for half a century, Bray remained practically no more than a rude fishing village and posting town, ornamented, however, by one highly civilised oasis in the shape of Quinn's Hotel, the favourite *rendezvous* of pleasure parties and of the newly-wed.

At that time the grounds of this hotel (now the Royal) stretched right down to the sea, and the broad walk, running from the rear straight to the strand persist in part at the present day, in the interrupted Duncairn Terrace Road.

With the advent of the Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford railway in 1854, coupled with the perfervid energy and ability of the celebrated Dargan, greater Bray rapidly arose, so that, comparing the township map of 1857 with that of the present day, save for an almost complete absence of houses along the Meath Road district, and no seawall nor harbour, the differences are small.

Development had so far advanced in 1857, that the chief influential inhabitants, utilising "The Towns Improvement (Ireland) Act" of 1854, obtained sanction on the 9th October, 1857, to constitute themselves into an incorporate governing body for the management of the township affairs.

At the first meeting in the Court House on 9th November, 1857, there were present:—

John Quin (chairman), and Messrs R. W. Jackson, Stephen Raverty, Joseph Bourke, Thomas Miller, Edward Breslin, Henry Kingsmill, Andrew Kehoe, J. F. Waller, LL.D., Thomas Darby, Edmond Kelly, and J. L. Darby (acting clerk).

At this first meeting the Earl of Meath was elected chairman.

From this out the Commissioners proceeded to carve vigorously into the mass of work on the agenda sheet and to make local history at a rapid rate,

After the all-important financial question had been dealt with, the need of a Township Map naturally arose, and it is interesting to note at this distance, that while private professional enterprise was ready to supply same for £15, the Ordnance Department only wanted £50 for the "job."

* *Phooka* : the Irish Puck or Robin Goodfellow.

† *Piast* : an exceeding fierce and omnivorous *wurram*, dragon, or water snake of Irish legendary lore.

In January, 1858, the problem of public lighting turns up, and listen, oh ye captious grumblers, pampered by electric light, to what was considered adequate in those days.

Three gas lamps on shore ; three on Quinsborough Road, two on Seymour Road, five in Novara, seventeen in Main Street and branches, and, it may be noted also, that the price was contracted not to exceed 7s. 6d. per thousand cubic feet.

In February of same year, the proposal to build Scots, or Presbyterian Church, on the Quinsborough Road, was approved of. And in April, an inspector of nuisances at a salary of £10 per annum, was appointed.

Regulation of car traffic was, of course, an early worry for our first commissioners, hence we find two noble "Jarvies" (Michael Wall and James Murphy), champions of their class, to whom we afford such immortality as this little book is ever likely to secure, appearing to present a petition to the effect that they and their fellows may be permitted to carry their badges as a gentleman does his watch, only to be produced when some irate "fare" shall demand "what o'clock it is?" ; and, moreover, that as to err is human, and carmen are mortal, that they shall be punished for misdemeanours by an *eric** after the true Celtic custom, rather than by inhibition from pursuing their craft. All of which was duly granted.

These unhappy legislators are even called on to settle nice ethical points, in addition to their weightier labours. Intrusive bathing boxes, even though their owners be fair, will obstruct aristocratic line of sight, hence these complaints. "Romance is dead," doubtless the commissioners said, and moved them on.

Again, note how a vigilant member, or was it the £10 inspector? discovers erratic granite boulders in little Bray, and Edge, the owner, must move them. He is careless to repeated requests ; says, generally : "Wait till the clouds roll by," *i.e.*, when summer has arrived he will think about it.

Such daring disobedience whets the commissioners' ire to fulminating point, and they issue an ultimatum that if by given day and date the stones are not duly stored, they themselves will collect same, and construct therewith a cashel round their own kitchen-midden ; whereby the student of Township history will perceive that a dead rock is more profitable than a defunct donkey.

* *Eric* : a fine assessed by the Brehons for offences from homicide downwards.

By such pin-pricks did providence prevent our aforetime guardians from having too much ease.

In October, 1859, deliberations for improvement of Esplanade are haply relieved by the generous and public-spirited action of Dargan, in taking the whole matter under his own hands and charges.

It is a standing reproach to this day that not one public building or institution among us commemorates the princely munificence of this great contractor and maker of Bray. Even the Terrace built by, and named after him, has, by a thoughtless translation, been converted from Dargan into Duncairn.

[*Verb. Sap.* The new Pavilion and Winter Gardens about to be constructed in the autumn need not seek far for a suitable title.]

On June 24, 1861, the commissioners took over custody of Esplanade on a lease of 99 years.

Still eager for more work, in 1886 the "Bray Township Act" was successfully promoted, and under its clauses the power, formerly vested in the Grand Jury, over roads, bridges and township works, etc., passed to the then commissioners, as reconstituted under the Act.

They also acquired by statutory authority possession of the Esplanade, which, as already mentioned, was previously held on lease by five members of the commissioners from the Earl of Meath. At the same time power was also secured to contract with the Dublin Corporation for the supply of Vartry water.

No time was lost in utilising this great advantage, and, accordingly, we find Bray enjoying in 1870, for the first time a copious supply of exceptionally pure water, delivered at high pressure.

The question of water supply is of so essential a nature that some particular account of the great system from which we are supplied, seems desirable.

THE VARTRY AND CORPORATION OF DUBLIN WATERWORKS.

AS the result of an enquiry by the Royal Commissioner, Sir John Hawkshaw, the necessary Bill was passed in 1861 to permit the Dublin Corporation to carry out the scheme formulated by R. Hassard, C.E., for providing a new water supply for the metropolis, by utilising the

upper catchment area (14,080 acres) of the Vartry River, the course of which, including the main, or Roundwood Reservoir, may easily be traced on the general map.

The first stone of Prince of Wales Reservoirs at Stillorgan was laid by the Earl of Carlisle (Lord Lieutenant) on November 10, 1862.

The River Vartry was deflected into Roundwood Reservoir on June 10th, 1863, but the works, mains, etc., were not completed until 1868. The great tunnel that passes through Callow Hill, taking three years and eight months to complete, and being nearly three miles long.

The head of water over ordnance level datum at Poolbeg Lighthouse, Dublin, amounts to 692.45 feet, this great pressure being adjusted by three relieving stations between Roundwood and Stillorgan—Kilmurray (473), Kilcroney (414), and Rathmichael (341). The Roundwood Reservoir has a storage capacity of 2,400,000,000 gallons.

The Prince of Wales' Reservoirs at Stillorgan 86,223,972, and the new

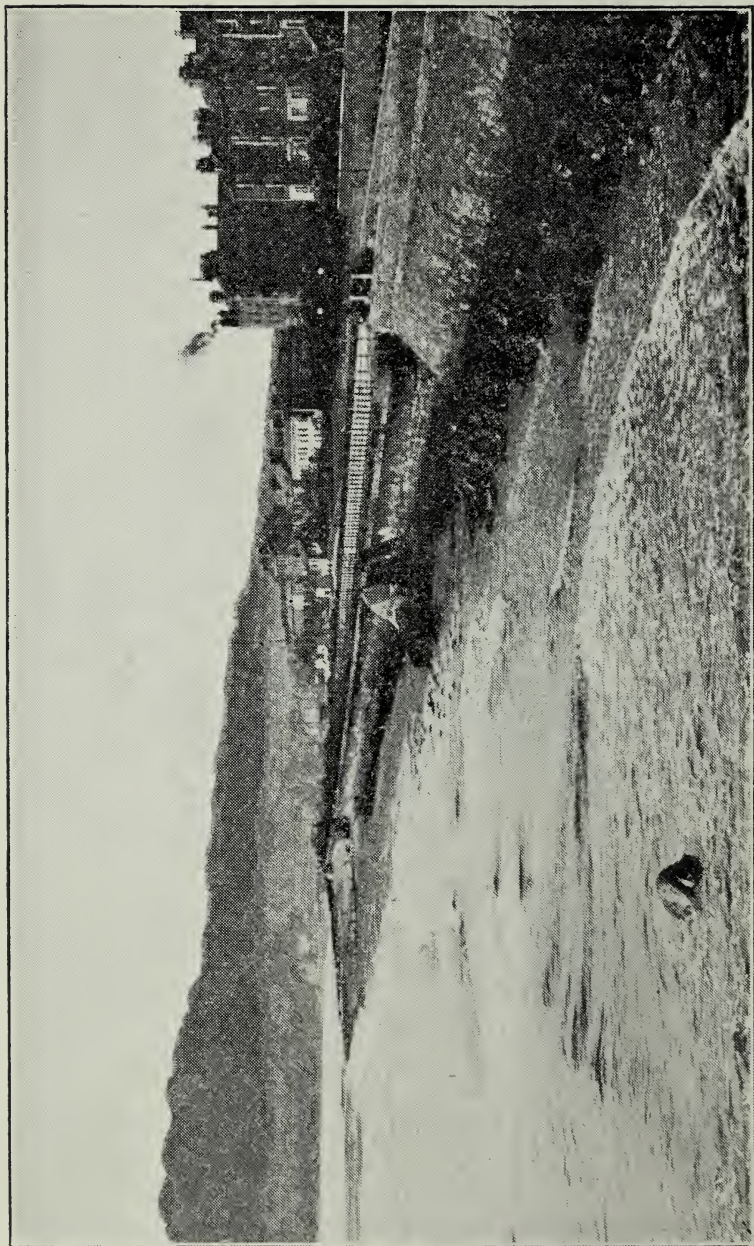
Sir J. Grey's Reservoir, also at Stillorgan, 100,000,000.

This system was originally intended for Dublin only, but fortunately for the townships which it now also supplies, the rainfall of the catchment area was much under-estimated, no rain gauges having been in use prior to 1860. Thus, to a lucky error, we owe in no small degree indirectly the splendid health rate which Bray is able to exhibit.

In 1881, the incessant internecine strife between the insatiable sea and its ancient enemy, the firm land, so seriously threatened Dargan's Esplanade that it became necessary to seek for further powers from Parliament for the construction of a sea wall and marine parade. The powers having been acquired, this fine work, nearly a mile long, was constructed at a cost of £20,000, the first section having been opened by the then Lord Lieutenant—Earl Carnarvon, in 1885.

The commissioners have the power, under the Act, to levy a toll for maintenance, etc., but acting in a wise and business-like way, they have never enforced this right.

In 1890 an enterprise of even greater weight was undertaken, resulting in the expenditure of over



BRAY SEA WALL—LOOKING SOUTH.

£45,000 for the construction of a Harbour around the River Mouth.

In pursuance of the policy of municipalizing works of general public interest, the commissioners, having acquired in 1895, the indispensable Parliamentary powers, through the usual inconvenient and unnecessarily costly channel of St. Stephen's, purchased in 1896, as a going concern, the Electric Light Works, established a few years previously by the late J. E. H. Gordon.

Considerable sums have been expended since then in developing the plant, etc., and it is expected that when certain additions and alterations now in progress are completed, about the close of present year, that the works will be one of the most complete and economic of the smaller installations in this country.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Local Government (Ireland) Act 1898, Bray was ranked as an Urban District and *pari passu*, the Commissioners passed over into Urban District Councillors.

During the last few years several miles of footways have been well laid down by the Urban District Council's employés in cement. Also the voice of the steam-roller is no longer a novelty in the district. The results achieved add greatly to the comfort of pedestrian and vehicular traffic, and are likewise beneficial to the general health of the town.

Not to weary the reader too much by any further dissertation on the wonderful progress of our town, we here adopt the simpler and more convincing demonstration of a parallel comparative statement of Bray in 1857 versus 1903:—

| | 1857. | 1903. |
|-----------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Population.</i> — | | |
| Total in Parish, including town, 3,156. | | In Town alone, as winter population, 7,424. And must considerably exceed 10,000 in summer. The average for whole year as fixed by statute is 9,789. |
| <i>Valuation.</i> — | | |
| £3,551 15s. od. | | £30,939 2s. od. |
| <i>Income.</i> — | | |
| £194 18s. 8d. | | £25,296 19s. 4d. |
| <i>Expenditure.</i> — | | |
| £179 0s. od. | | £24,448 1s. 10d. |

} Year
ending
31st
March,
1903.

Functions.—

Scavenging.

Nuisances.

Lighting.

Scavenging.

Nuisances.

Lighting.

Custody of Roads,
Bridges, and Town
works generally.

Control of Esplanade.

Water Supply.

Defensive Works against
Sea.

Harbour Works.

Electric Light (directly
controlled).

If any one desires to enter into these things at greater length, let him apply to Mr. P. McDonnell (town clerk), our most capable and courteous *custos rotulorum*, to whom we are indebted for much of the information contained in this article.

Into futurity we are not permitted to peep, but to everyone honestly wishing success to Ireland as a whole, and to Bray as a particular part thereof, from the humblest employé engaged in making straight the way to our Vice-King, a frequent traverser of our well-rolled roads in his fast flying-car, we hereby commend the winged words of the Tennysonian Ulysses:—

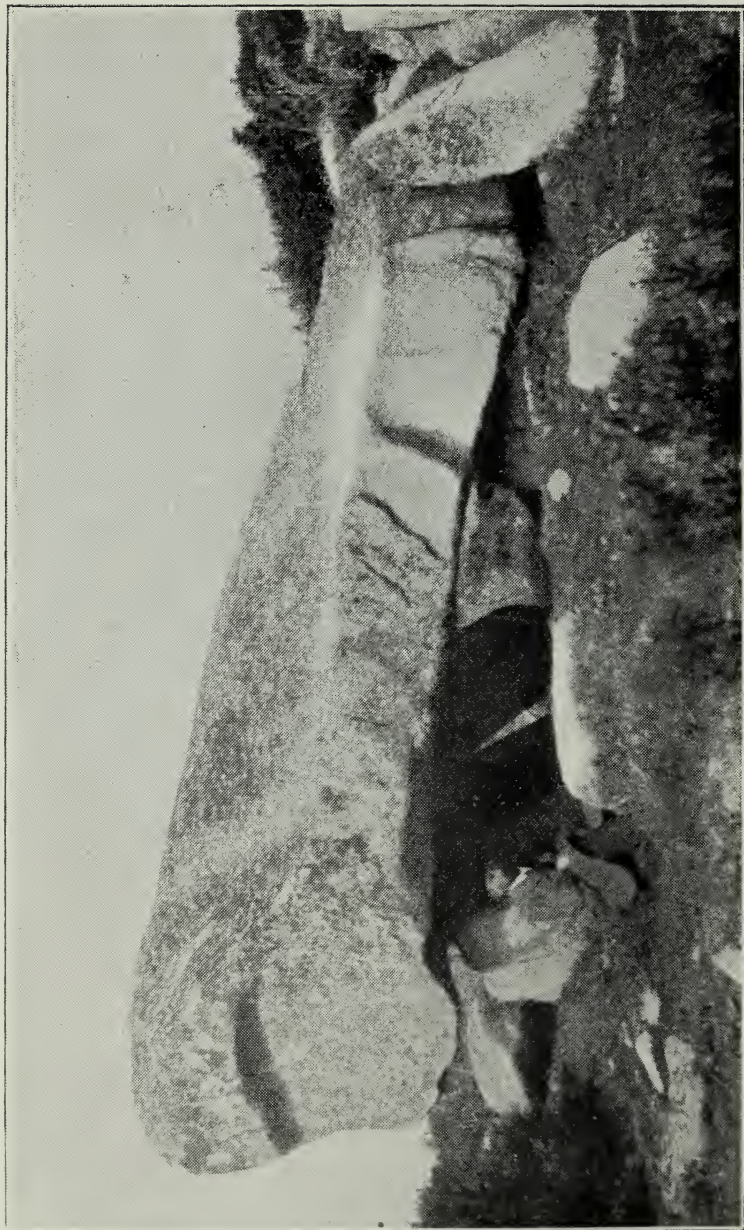
“ Tho’ much is taken, much abides ; and tho’
We are not now the strength which in old days
Moved earth and heaven ; that which we are, we are ;
One equal temper of heroic hearts,
Made weak by time and fate, but strong in will,
To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield.”

ARCHÆOLOGY.

TO most races of men, and particularly to those of Indo-European stock, the idea of extinction is intolerable—to be struggled against or lamented over—thus it is ever the wail of sweet-voiced poets:—

“ Tho’ I should die, I know
That all about the thorn will blow
In tufts of rosy-tinted snow.”

* * * * *



KILTERNAN DOLMEN.

“ No less the bee would range her cells,
The furzy prickle fire the dells,
The foxglove cluster dappled bells.

* * * *

When I am gone.”

while the braver and more indomitable spirits, scorning such laments, will take the very empyrean by storm :—

“ The man you drove from Eden Grove was I, my Lord,
was I ;

And I shall be there when the earth and the air are rent
from sea to sky.”

Hence comes the unwillingness to depart without leaving a sign significant to those that come after, and the origin of the perfervid energy of the men that devised the Dolmens, or at a later period built up the pyramids, obelisks, and temples, that seem well-nigh imperishable ; or, shrinking such vast designs, concentrated their splendid powers on the production of the finest works of art in marble, bronze, and gems that the world has ever seen, In examining ancient structures of whatever dimensions, it ought not to be overlooked that, in addition to the original mundane purpose subserved, we have also an exhibition of that inextinguishable desire to permanently impress man's fleeting personality on a hostile universe.

We here deal briefly with our local heritage :—

DOLMENS.

Usually marked on maps as cromlechs, and known to the peasantry as Giants' graves, Druid altars, etc.

The name, *dolmen*, is derived from *daul* or *tol*, a table, and *maen*, a stone, meaning quite suitably a table-stone, and it ought to be distinguished from cromlech, which means a stone circle. In many instances the dolmens were surrounded by cromlechs,* or, if we like to accept a popular tradition, the whole structure comprised the grave of a great warrior, surrounded by a group of fairy pipers turned to stone.

In traditional lore, however, the dolmens are also associated with giants, mythical hounds, huntsmen, and cows, and with the flight of Dermot and Grania.

* Such a circle enclosing a dolmen is said to have existed on Dalkey common until about the year 1797, when a vandal contractor blasted and quarried the blocks to obtain material for building a Martello Tower, which latter, in this instance at least, justified Curran's clever reply about puzzling posterity.

Excavations show clearly that these cyclopean monuments always cover ground containing vestiges of burial, usually of a primitive type, and that their original purpose was certainly to serve as sepulchral monuments, whatever use the Druids may have turned them to subsequently. Their usual form consists of a ponderous unworked horizontal slab resting on two, three or more vertical supporters at each end.

The Kiltiernan specimen figured in illustration is one of the finest examples to be found in Ireland.

The western and more massive end is still resting on three supporters, all somewhat out of the vertical.

The eastern and smaller end has crushed down, or been shaken from its position to earth.

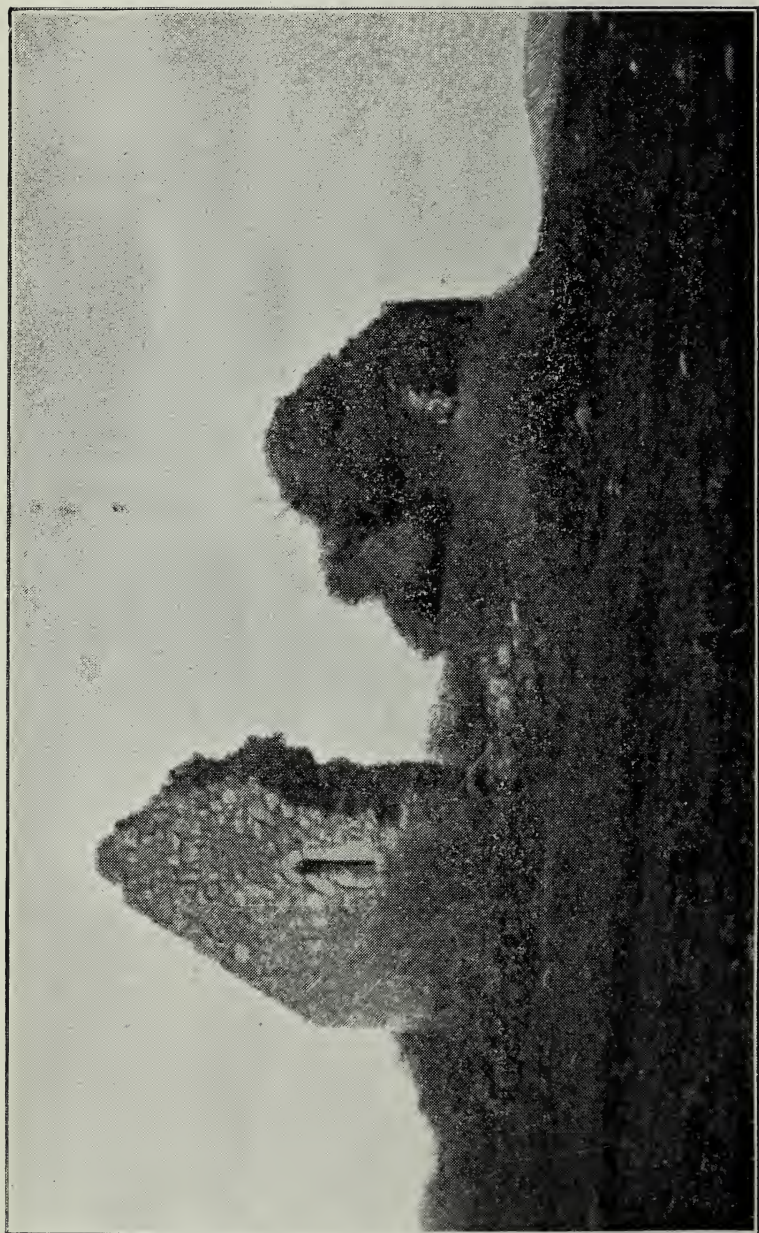
An idea of the great mass of the table-stone may be gathered from the seated figure dimly seen under west end, and confirmed by Wakeman's measurements for extreme dimensions: Length, 23 feet 6 inches; breadth, $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet; thickness, 6 feet 6 inches. Its longest axis is practically east and west, and it appears to have been one of the erratic granite boulders that the great ice sheet deposited over the country (*see art. Geology*).

The method of erecting such structures has often been discussed without any definite result; personally we have too much respect for the intelligence of our neolithic forbears to suppose that they used any other than the obvious method of selecting a suitable boulder, underpinning same, and removing adjacent earth to the desired depth. An opinion which is confirmed by the want of uniformity of orientation among these ancient structures.

To reach this dolmen trace out from general map a course through Enniskerry and the Scalp to the by-road a little north of Kiltiernan Bridge. From where this ends at Kiltiernan Abbey Gate, take the left-hand path over a wooden stile, and, passing through ruins of old paper mill, follow a cart track through fields, bearing away in a general north-westerly direction until you see the cachalot-like head of the giant slab arising from a gorse and boulder-strewn knoll.

Just before reaching the Abbey Gate note and inspect, on the left hand, where a semi-private road leads off, Kiltiernan Church, all of which, except the eastern gable and part of south wall is of the very oldest type of cill. Unfortunately ivy has so covered the whole of the remains that very little of the details, including the primitive west entrance, etc., can be





ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, BRAY HEAD.

made out at the present time. An old granite bullán is still to be seen among the long grass covering the graves on the south side.

Other fine examples of Dolmens are to be found within easy reach at Glendruid, near Carrackmines Station (admittance on Mondays), and at Mt. Venus, near Rathfarnham; while the antiquarian, on his way back from Kilternan, can cross over by the Ballycorus Road and visit the Shanganagh Dolmen which stands quite close to the public road, about three or four hundred yards to the north of Shanganagh Bridge, and on the inland side of the Inland Road. It is much smaller than the others, but quite complete, the obliquely-placed table-stone standing clear of the ground on four supporters. A number of smaller specimens exist in other localities in the district.

ANCIENT CILLS, TEAMPULLS OR CHURCHES

Are, as a glance at the map will show, numerous, and one example has already come under notice twice—St. Patrick's on the Head—concerning which some further particulars are now added :—

This building, of which only the more or less ruinous gables and portions of side walls persist, exhibits the usual diminutive dimensions of the early church builders. Internal length, 36 feet; breadth, 16 feet; side walls, 2 feet 6 inches thick; gable walls, 3 feet 6 inches.

It is constructed of spauled rubble masonry, with mortar, *i.e.*, uncoursed stone work, the larger interstices of which are filled in by smaller stones or spauls driven in with a hammer.

There are the usual ancient lights, narrow, and headed by a semi-circular arch cut out of a single block. The S.E. window has an ope 3 feet 9 inches by 8 inches, and is constructed of granite blocks chamfered on the exterior, and having a shallow cavetto section interiorly. Although so small, this window has been socketted at some time for one vertical and three horizontal bars. It splays from 8 inches to 4 feet 6 inches on the interior. The lintel has disappeared, but a slightly curved arch of rough tapered stones persists. On the eastern side, at edge of brambles, an intact specimen of the semi-circular head is found, under which there is a thriving colony of ants, and in the portion of eastern wall still abutting on the north-west gable, there remains one stone of

the jamb of an eastern door, chamfered outside, and worked inside for a door post. In the centre of the wall, and just above this stone, is a cavity extending some three feet into the wall, and evidently made for housing a cross bar for securing this door,

The orientation is peculiar, the present mag. bearings being for the long axis, N.W. and S.E. It seems a great pity that, like all the old churches in the district, nothing whatever is being done to preserve this ancient landmark of our history from the corroding hand of time, the destructive grip of ivy, and the obscuring boughs of brambles. Beside the name already given, the following have been applied at various times to this church:—St. Brendan's, St. Michael's, and Raharaclogge.

Of the old graveyard—the scene of De Riddlesford's terrible experience—that once surrounded this church, not a vestige now remains above ground. There are, however, two wells in the vicinity, of which the tradition runs that St. Patrick, having opened the first so near the sea that it was sometimes contaminated by saline spray, he then opened another to the west of the church. Which tradition, if time were only more elastic, would fit in very well with the teaching of geologists.

For admission to Bray Head demesne, on which the church stands, apply to W. B. Stanley, Esq., 59 Dawson-street, Dublin, who is agent for the owner, C. W. Neligan, Esq.

ST. CRISPIN'S CILL.

On the other (south) side of Bray Head, and about two-thirds of the way to Greystones, stands another and much more perfect example of this class of old churches, having the original ancient west porch still intact, while a later doorway has been broken out to the east. There are also signs of comparatively modern occupancy to be noted on the interior walls. The inside measurements give 22 feet 6 inches by 14 feet, and the position approximately east and west. The interior is now nearly completely filled by a very curious object in the shape of an elder tree (*Sambucus niger*) arising from the ground close to the north wall, and dividing into a number of radiating branches which diverge towards the south wall, up which they trend and top, seeking for light and air.

Of the once important Castle of Rathdown, which stood close to this church on the bank of the sea

shore, not a vestige now remains, the making of the D. W. W. Railway and agricultural operations having obliterated all traces of its ruins, which were extensive in 1830. Easy access to the church may be obtained through the yard of the farm house, which stands at the angle of the road, through the courtesy of the owner, Mr. John Ennis.

ST. KEVIN'S CHURCH, IN BARRINGTON'S GLEN.

On the road that passes Ballyman House, and shortly before reaching its entrance gate, note an ugly stone and brick structure which belongs to the Dublin Waterworks; opposite to it there is a stile, passing over which and proceeding down the slope of the glen beside a hedge, this ruin is soon reached.

Only the east gable and portion of the south wall are now standing, together with some traces of the others and of an ancient enclosure—all being much obscured by a vigorous growth of those forms of vegetation that peculiarly effect ruins—ivy, elder, bramble and nettle.

The dimensions are about 43 by 22ft, thus being larger than those of Bray Head and Rathdown, and approaching closely to those of Kilternan.

One barred window shows complete in the south wall, and possesses a lintel with rudely-sculptured concentric circles and other markings, which does not appear to have belonged to its present position, but to have been utilised as a sort of stone palimpsest.

P. Barrington, Esq., the owner of the land, kindly allows free ingress to this ruin, and to the adjacent Holy Well near the bank of the stream, easily to be recognised by the propitiatory offerings of rags on the overshadowing bush.

KILCRONEY CHURCH

Is situated in the grounds of Kilcroney, and has already been alluded to (*see* Killruddery). It possesses a perfect example of the oldest Celtic church doorway with inclining jambs and massive horizontal stone lintel forming a nearly square ope. (Figured in Miss Stoke's "Early Christian Art in Ireland.") The owner, A. E. West, Esq., should be applied to for permission to view.

Other examples may be studied at Killiney, Kilmacanogue, Killegar and Rathmichael; at the latter

the ruins of a round tower are found close to the church.

CROSSES.

One example is found in the immediate neighbourhood; evidently at one time incorporated into some ancient building, but now standing together with an old font just inside the ditch by the roadside, near the entrance to Fassaroe House, and to Berryfield Lane. It still shows a rudely-sculptured figure of the Crucifixion, much worn by weather. Finer specimens may be found at Kilgobbin, and on the road between the head of Bride's Glen and Glendruid House, in Co. Dublin.

CASTLES.

Those of Old Court and Castle Street have already been noted. That of Fassaroe, a little to the left, inside the entrance gate, has also been mentioned. It does not possess any special structural detail, but has some historical interest. Originally built by the O'Toole's, we find it passing into the hands of Peter Talbot, captain and governor of part of the Dublin Marches, after the attainder of Richard Fitzgerald, whose family is said to have forcibly dispossessed the O'Tooles of it. And when a little later, on the petition of the brothers Turlough and Art O'Toole, the Government of Henry VIII. induced Talbot, "in gentle sort," to restore the lands of Powerscourt, Cookstown, Killegar and Kilgarron to them, he was permitted to retain those of Fassaghroe.

For fuller particulars and much interesting information about the Fercullen district, see a paper by T. P. Le Fanu, Esq., B.A., on "The Royal Forest of Glencree," published in the proceedings of The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland. (part 3, vol III., 5th series—3rd quarter, Sept., 1893). This castle makes its last historical appearance as one of the many reduced by Cromwell. Permission to inspect may be obtained from R. M. Barrington, Esq., LL.D., Fassaroe House.

RATHS

Are to be found in many places, and permission to cross the owner's lands is usually freely accorded. Only if you have a mind to meddle with them, remember the fate of the man who for one day's delving into the rath of Calary had half his beard and hair turned white in a single night by the "good people."

MOATS.

So far as we know of the few in the district, one only has been investigated—that situated in the grounds of old Connaught House, during the time of the late Lord Plunket—Archbishop of Dublin. From a cutting through this mound a number of specimens were obtained of flint implements, half-baked pottery of rude design, and human and animal bones, some of them charred by fire, and including skulls of a primitive type. This find has been fully reported* upon by W. F. Wakeman, Esq. Of many minor objects, pillar stones, kistvaens, etc., space does not permit us to treat.

Nor need the antiquarian consider this district as worked out. There is, for instance, Cork Abbey, the seat of Sir E. Verner, Bart, known originally as "Corkagh," from its marshy site, and possessing internal evidence of antiquity, concerning which there is much room for investigation, as very little is known of its history. In the grounds there is a holy well, supposed to have been dedicated to St. Winifred, and to possess medicinal properties; while at various times have been unearthed bones, vestiges of old buildings, and a monk's spoon.

We must now close this section, which will have appeared too long to those that take no interest in these things; while to the experienced it will be evident that merely the fringe of the subject has been touched by a 'prentice hand.

NOTE.

It is believed that most valuable and irrecoverable evidence concerning the ancient history of our land and race is passing away daily. The reader is asked to do what he can to preserve and report anything of the kind coming under his notice. In particular a lookout should be kept for old manuscripts or records occurring in farm-houses and obscure places.

Attention is drawn to the recent authoritative decision, in "the Gold Ornaments Case," that objects, not clearly exhibiting when found intentional storage, are not treasure trove, but are the legal property of the finder or the owner of the land, and may be sold by him. The author will be glad to have the option of purchasing any such finds, and for any information concerning the history of the district.

* Journal R. Society Antiquaries. Ser. 5., vol. iv., page 54; ser. 5, vol. v., page 106.

GENERAL TOPOGRAPHY.

BOTH for his convenience and pleasure the stranger had better arrange to visit Bray *via* the Westland Row branch of the Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford Railway Company. He will then get, in a moment, as the train rushes out of Dalkey Tunnel, his first glimpse of our town, sparkling, if the day be fine, far off across the blue waters and fair shores of the beautiful Irish Bay of Killiney, as it sweeps out a long curve from Sorrento Point, to end abruptly in the bold headland which keeps its watch o'er Bray, and from which the name of the Town is doubtless derived. (Bri, or Bree, —a hill or rising ground, cognate with Scotch Brae.)*

As the train runs rapidly round the rocky cutting under Killiney Hill, a backward glance should be given to Dalkey Island, a prominent feature to the north-east, with its Martello Tower, Battery, and ruins of an ancient church, one of the most perfect examples of the oldest style of Celtic church architecture to be found in Ireland.

This Island of Dalkey (Delginis—thorn island) was fortified by the Milesian chief, Seadhgha, by means of a dun, which, during Viking times, was succeeded by a Danish fort, and is represented in our own days by the Martello Tower, and by the Battery at extreme south-east corner.

It is a famous place for picnic parties, and can be easily reached from Coliemore on the mainland, or preferably, get John Bowden to sail you over from Bray Harbour in his well-found little ship on some propitious day. A rocking-stone, holy well, and cross sculptured on the "living" rock are additional objects of interest.

After a short stop at Killiney and Ballybrack station a quick run to Bray is made, and attention is best directed to the landward views across the rich pastures of Shanganagh towards the prominent hill of Carrickgolligan†, and especially, just before crossing the Bray

* In the Dinnsenchus the origin of the name is ascribed to Brea, son of Seanboth, one of Parthalon's followers, said to have first introduced single combat into Ireland.

† Carrickgolligan (Hill of MacGiollomocholmoge, "the gentle" lord of the "mild" men of Cualan.)



VIEW ON BRAY RIVER.

river to slow down into the station, to the remarkably fine vista across the golf links up the Valley of Diamonds to the chain of the Wicklow Hills that shut in Glencree.

Bray, now ranked as an urban district, is naturally divided into two parts by the Bray River, or Bray Water, as it was called in Sir William Petty's time, and this line of demarcation continues for some distance from the river mouth to form also the county boundary.

Greater, or "Big Bray," is situated on the lofty southern bank of the river, and is in the County Wicklow, and placed at the extreme south-eastern horn of the great land bay formed by the Wicklow and Dublin ranges, from Bray Head to Killiney Hill.

It contains the greater part of the population, all the principal places of business, both public and private, together with the chief religious edifices.

On the lower north side of the river, we find Bray minor, or "Little Bray," in the County Dublin, which, if naturally of less importance in most respects, yet contains many well-built houses of the smaller class, and, situated at the entrance of the picturesque Valley of Diamonds, possesses a distinct charm of its own.

Here, as elsewhere in the town, our local governing body, after a period of some lethargy, are taking active strides in that most important work of providing suitable dwellings for artisans and working men.

A spacious People's Park, laid out along the river's edge secures the necessary light, air and recreation to the inhabitants of this expanding district.

The lodge was built and the park planted gratuitously by the present Earl of Meath at the time of building the Town Hall. One building, immediately adjacent to this park, is sure to claim the visitors' attention, sympathy, and, possibly, support the excellently-managed "Cripple's Home," with its happy, well-cared for inmates. This most deserving Institution is open to visitors at certain hours (*see Institutions*), and is maintained by voluntary contributions.

Other buildings of public interest in Little Bray are:—

The Roman Catholic Chapel, with which was associated for many years the late Father Healy, illustrious for kindly beneficence and ready native wit of the highest order.

The Convalescent Home, affiliated to the Meath Hospital, and in which it is sought to complete the

good work already begun at that Institution. It is open for inspection.

The Convent of the Sisters of Charity at Ravenswell, where the Sisters, in addition to their normal religious duties, attendance on sick poor, etc., have built large primary schools in the grounds, and conduct classes in music, drawing, languages, cookery, and dressmaking, as well as in the ordinary subjects. About 400 pupils attend these schools.

The position of Ravenswell entrance gate may well suggest far other than peaceful thoughts of doing good works, for here practically terminates the gravelly Bluff, known as "Bloody Bank," supposed to have been so called from a great fight having taken place here with the Danes. Possibly, however, the name may have arisen from the well-known battle between the citizens of Dublin, under their provost, John Drake, and the O'Tooles and O'Byrnes, which took place in 1402, and resulted in a defeat, with great slaughter, of the latter.

Proceeding down the road towards the bridge, the rejuvenated old Castle of Bray will be noticed. It represents a general type, supposed to have been built or reconstructed in Tudor times, to maintain lines of communication from the inroads of the Mountain Septs—a sort of ancient block-house.

It may possibly represent the old Castle which was taken and destroyed by the O'Toole's and O'Byrnes in 1316

In 1837 it was fitted up as a Constabulary Barrack, but soon lapsed to its present condition of private occupancy.

On the left hand, just before passing over the bridge (constructed in 1856 by David Edge), the buildings at present occupied by the Protestant National Schools (under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Moore), until the new ones on Herbert Road are ready, may be observed.

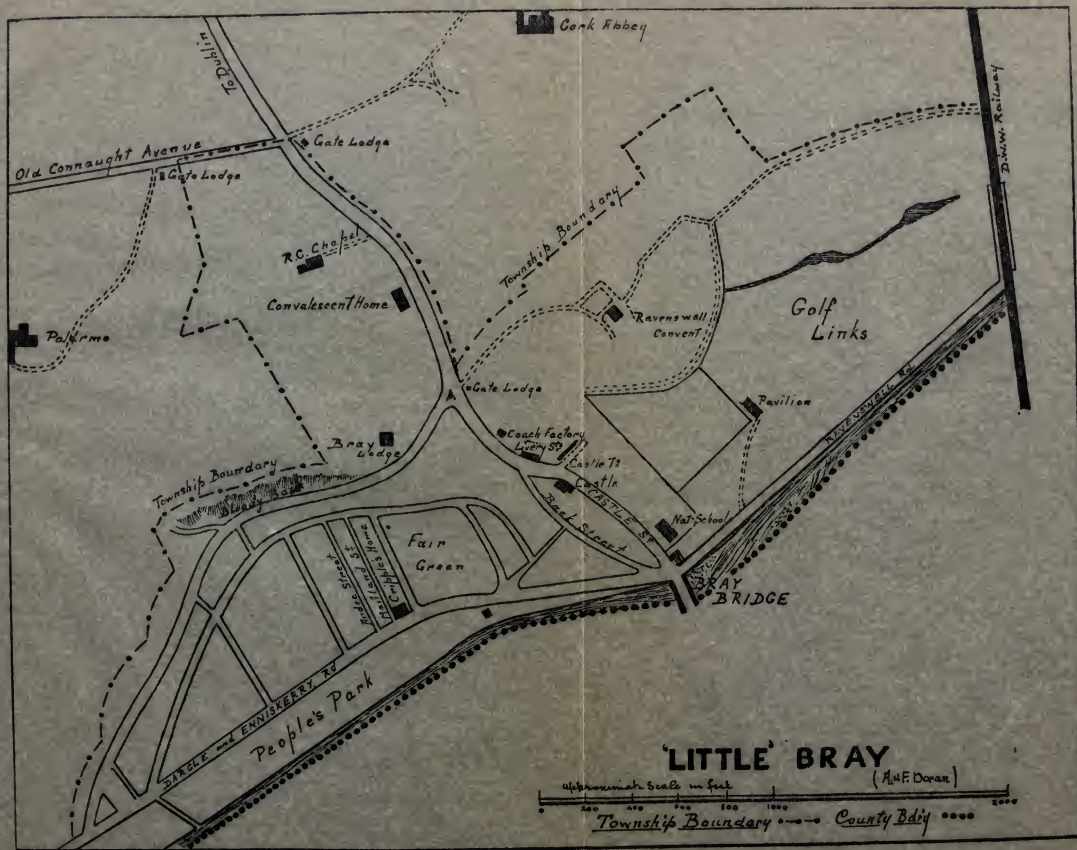
Passing over into Greater Bray, the Court House is seen on the immediate left, of no particular interest to the mere sightseer, and before it, on the south side, stands one of the most deplorably inartistic of memorials to the memory of one of the best of physicians (the late Dr. Thompson), a concrete obelisk placed over a drinking fountain, of which only the water is praiseworthy.

A stride or two east of this unsightly work stands the Police Barrack, and district inspector's house, where the visitor in trouble is sure to find adequate



LITTLE BAY

Map of Little Bay, New York, showing the coastline, river, and various land parcels.



aid from that capable body of men, the Royal Irish Constabulary.

In order to save time, outbreaks of fire can be notified here with advantage, as the Barrack is in direct telephonic communication with the fire station at the Town Hall.

Immediately opposite, on the right hand side of Main Street, stands the Protestant Chapel of Ease, St. Paul's, the oldest existing church in the Town, dating its origin from 1609. It was enlarged in 1818 by aid of a grant from the late Board of First Fruits—a process which, in view of its increasing congregation and certain structural defects, will soon have to be repeated. Some of our rich residents or visitors might make a note of this outlet for their generous munificence.

The grave of the late Countess of Meath is marked by a beautiful stone Celtic cross. The stained glass chancel window commemorates the late Phineas Riall, Esq., of Old Conna Hill.

A few paces further on the main street is cut nearly at right angles by the line of the Herbert Road* on the right, and the Quinsboro' or "Forty-foot" on the left.

At the junction of the former stands the oldest Bank in Bray, a branch of the Hibernian, now and for many years under the control of W. G. Syme, Esq.

At the corner to the left, where Quinsboro' Road debouches stands historic Quin's, now the Royal Hotel, under the combined management of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell.

Proceeding up the still rising slope of the Main Street, the east façade of the chief Roman Catholic Chapel (the Church of the Holy Redeemer), built in 1833, springs suddenly into view, set well back from the roadway, and somewhat crowded by the adjacent houses of the street.

The exterior exhibits a commendably plain Romanesque style, free from meretricious ornament, and is soundly constructed of granite. Like the other churches of flourishing Bray, having become too small for the proper accommodation of its increasing congregation, it was enlarged in 1896-7, by the addition of a new transept and chancel, at a cost of £18,000, portion of which charge the generous reader can still have the pleasure of contributing. Quite close stands the Roman Catholic National (boys) School, under the direction of Mr. T. Clarke, LL.D.,

*After the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, who constructed it.

and also the Presbytery, standing between passage ways from the Herbert Road to the Chapel yard.

Further up this curved and rising street, Novara Avenue is passed on the left, a short distance down which stands the Parochial Hall, and which will ultimately bring its traverser to the Meath Road and the Esplanade.

Further on to the right is the pillared entrance to Brighton Terraces, and to the Technical School, where Mr. Tomlinson, B.A., functions as headmaster and secretary.

From this entrance a few steps bring one to the Town Hall and bifurcation of Main Street into two roads. One, on the right hand, as you face the Town Hall, leads to Kilmacanogue, Glen of Downs, etc., *via* Hollybrooke; while the other left-hand branch conducts the traveller past the Meath Industrial School to Old Court Castle, the Vevay, Killruddery, Windgate, Greystones, etc. These roads are looped together near their origin by a short curved cross road, on the south side of which stands Christ Church, built in 1861, on the rock of Bray, and dominating the whole town. It is a granite building of the usual simpler Gothic type, having a north porch and steeple which contains a fine peal of bells, provided by public subscription, the list having been headed by the late W. E. Gladstone. They were dedicated on February 10th, 1881, and since then have been available for various celebrations, and on them occasionally innumerable "bob-majors" and "minors" are rendered by experienced ringers.

The interior of the building is adorned by some fine stained glass to the memory of 10th Earl of Meath (east window), 11th Earl of Meath (west window), Sir Lovelace Stamer, Bart., and Lady Stamer, Miss Featherstonhaugh, Rev. Ormsby Handcock, and Mary C. L. Scott. And also by elaborate glass mosaic fillings in the reredos panels. The Transfiguration after Raphael in the centre is to the memory of Edward Lysaght Griffin, Esq. Others commemorate Mr. Lyne and Mrs. West.

The canopied figure of an angel over pulpit is in memory of Geo. Schoales, Esq.

There are also some memorial tablets and brasses.

An excellent organ supplies the music, and both as to its topographical position and service, it is the higher of the two Protestant Churches in the town.

Directly opposite the Church stands the well-built rectory, occupied by the Venerable J. G. Scott, D.D.,

GREATER BRAY

A. & F. Duran



County Boundary
Municipality Boundary

Golf Links



Archdeacon of Dublin, who has presided over the parish for upwards of fifty years.

A little to the north of the east end of this connecting road, a plain gate, surmounted by a small cross, indicates the entrance to the Loretto Convent, whose nuns have also built large primary schools, and carry on classes, as at Ravenswell, together with dairy work, and more advanced classes in music, drawing, etc., and in science (in connection with Department of Technical Instruction in Dublin).

The site of the buildings is exceptionally good.

Returning to the Cross Roads at the Royal Hotel, and descending the spacious avenue of the "Forty-foot," originally constructed by the Railway Company, the Northern Bank (J. T. Purdon, Esq., manager) is readily recognised by its clock on the right-hand side, and further on to the left appears the Central Post Office, and again alternately to the right, the Manse and Presbyterian Church, the latter also presenting to the observant eye signs of recent expansion to accommodate increasing numbers of worshippers.

Diagonally opposite to this arises a foreign-looking structure, a frequent puzzle to strangers unfamiliar with the bizarre architecture of "Turkish Baths," for which purpose it was originally built by Dargan for Dr. Barter.

The project proved too ambitious for Bray, and after some period of unsuccessful working, this particular "speckled elephant" lapsed into a series of Assembly Rooms for hire. The east and west wings have been rented as meeting places for the Plymouth Brethren and the Friends, while the large centre room can be hired for public entertainments.

Of late years the present proprietor has had the building thoroughly renovated, and has decently shrouded the vestiges of its once gay exterior under a dun but serviceable coat of cement, reserving the work of decoration for the interior, which has been tastefully carried out by the local firm of Messrs. J. Miller and Son.

At the end of the present *cul de sac* forming Eglinton Road (nearly opposite the Assembly Rooms), stands the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Manse and School, and also the school (St. Andrew's) of the Presbyterians, presided over by Mr. and Mrs. Hilton.

Proceeding on down Quinsboro' Road, Goldsmith and Prince of Wales' Terraces are past, which contain the residences of our medical men; finally, it terminates at the railway station, between the imposing

buildings of the Grand International and Marine Station Hotels.

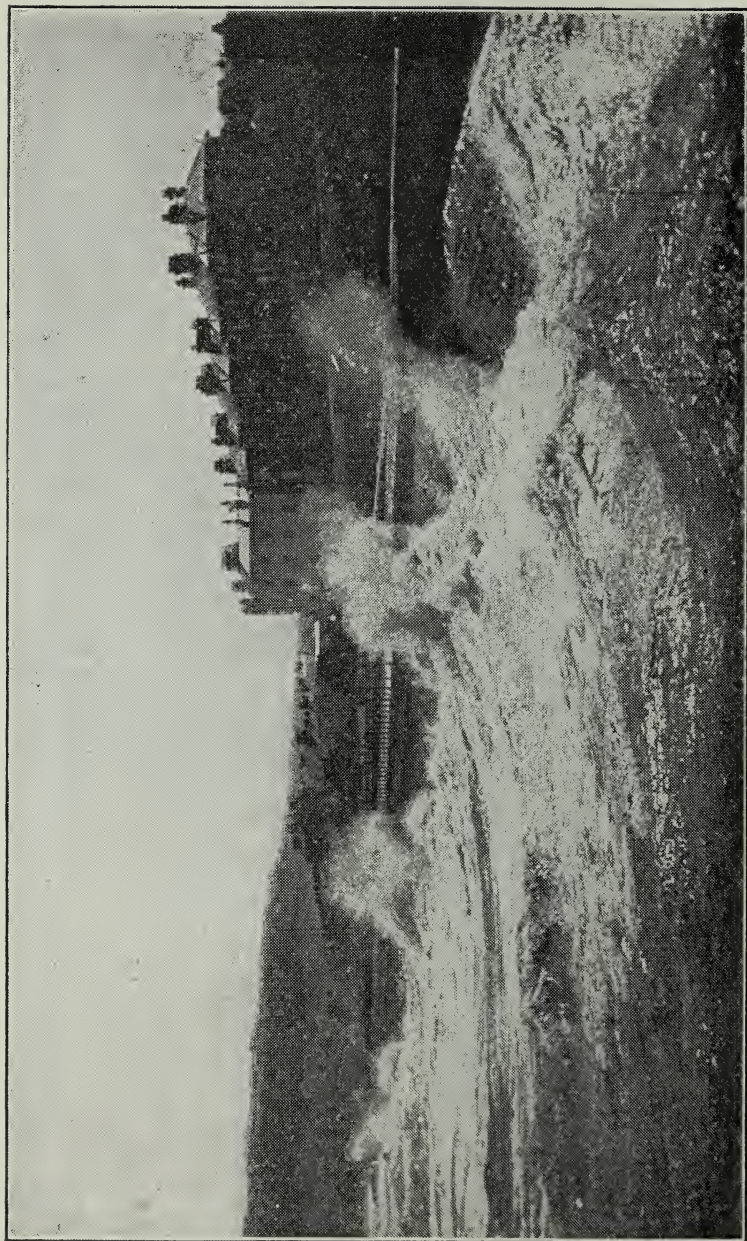
Passing through the railway gates, or over accommodation bridge, the Strand Road to the left goes to the Harbour and Hot Water Baths; while to the right, it traverses the whole length of the Esplanade, leading the visitor to the cluster of well-kept hotels, etc., at the south end. This is also the way to Naylor's bathing-place (men), where deep water is available at most states of the tide.

We must not, however, pass without comment the well-rigged staff from which floats the finest of all our red-crossed flags. For here are housed a land division of that Service which, above all others, appeals to the sympathies of Islanders; and one, moreover, which has never become in any degree odious through having to carry out the ultimate administration of unequal laws on their fellow-countrymen.

The Royal Navy has at all times deserved well of its country, and never more so than in these latter days when it has been lending such admirable aid in wiping something off the national slate, and substituting thereon a very legible notice "to keep off the grass," for the benefit of "Dutch men and such men" who deemed the lion as good as dead, and estimated the glory of our great Empire as a waning asset. The forms of things naturally and inevitably undergo changes with the lapsing years, but the heroic spirit of our sailors apparently persists and is in no wise changed from the days of those ancient mariners—

"That ever with a frolic welcome took
The thunder and the sunshine, and opposed
Free hearts, free foreheads——"

[Other information likely to be of service to strangers may be obtained from one or more of the maps, or from the Local Directory contained in this Book.]



A ROUGH DAY AT BRAY.

CLIMATOLOGY.

THE climate of Bray can no more escape the reproach of—always variable and never to be relied on—than that of any other place in the United Kingdom. And lest our readers should be led to imagine that always in Bray

“The sunshine in the happy glens is fair,”

we have chosen to illustrate this article by a print of a sporadic late autumnal gale when, under the lashing flail of a nor-easter,

“The lift grew dark, and the wind blew loud,
And gurdy grew the sea.”

On the whole, however, the climate of Bray is singularly mild and equable, and again and again we read in the columns of the *Irish Times* of cricket matches being stopped or postponed in various parts of England, when all with us is bright and dry.

All the advantages of a coast station are fully enjoyed by Bray.

Warmth in winter, coolness in summer, a low rate of relative humidity, which means absence of mists and fog, and far fewer cloudy days than are experienced inland.

Here are some hard facts culled from Dr. Sir John William Moor's great work on “Climates and Baths of Great Britain and Ireland,” based in this instance on the records kept at Fassaroe, by R. M. Barrington, Esq., M.A., LL.D., and kindly supplied by the latter :

Average rainfall for decennial period : 1891—1900.

| 1st. Quar. | 2nd. Quar. | 3rd. Quar. | 4th. Quar. | Whole Year. |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|
| 8·85 | 8·15 | 9·91 | 13·29 | 40 20 inches. |

During the same period the average temperatures (F.) were :—

Mean Maximum.
56·80

Mean Minimum.
43·04

The isothermals of mildest British climate in winter are found to envelop Ireland.

These facts are easily understood when we remember the salutary action of the belt of sea, the mean temperature of which in summer, as taken at the Kish Light Ship (nine miles off Kingstown) is lower than that of the mainland; and *vice versa* in winter, the difference being approximately 4° F.

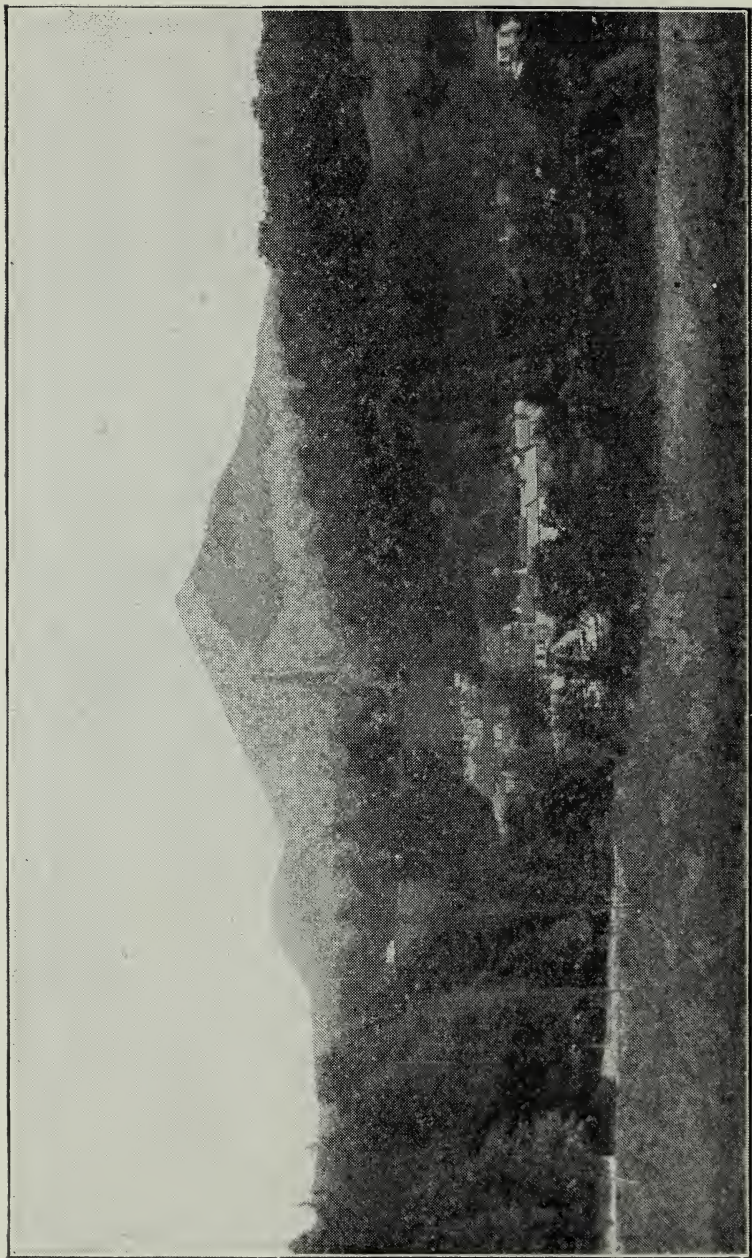
Hence also the explanation of the diurnal land and sea breezes, when not interfered with by disturbances from outside areas.

The prevailing winds in Bray being from the west and southwest, deposit much of their moisture on the far slopes of the encircling range of lofty mountains, thus preventing excessive rainfall, and leaving them to sweep mildly and beneficently over the town, the cheapest and most efficient of public disinfectors. These winds are, moreover, never keen, save in the rare event of the ranges being snow-clad.

The winters with us, frequently, can scarcely be said to rank as such, remaining mild into January, when a little severe frosty weather may occur, gradually passing over into the period of east winds, to which Bray is quite exposed, and which are to be dreaded by the weak, when they occur early in the year. Later on they serve but to cool the heat radiated by a too fervid sun. Invalids may always escape their baneful influence by retiring to Enniskerry, a few miles inland, and completely protected by the uplands of Fassaroe from sea winds.

It is safe to predict that when the mild equable weather of Bray becomes better known, coupled with the almost total absence of mists, fogs and thunder storms, and when more has been done in the way of catering for the mental and physical amusement of frequenters, it will become an all-the-year-round resort, and a sanatorium of sanatoria.

Visitors from the North of Ireland occasionally complain of our climate as relaxing; while those from the southern provinces sometimes find it at first too bracing. The natural inference of a golden mean is obvious.



ENNISKERRY.

HEALTH RATE OF BRAY.

AT the very outset of this book (*see* page 5) occasion was taken to direct attention to this all-important matter, and there can be no more solid inducement to an intending visitor than the almost unique position which Bray holds in this respect.

From the conditions described under article Climatology, together with the perfect surface drainage, resulting from gravel formation resting on bed-rock sloping towards the sea, the roads dry up quickly, and the basements of houses are always dry. This one fact, coupled with a plentiful supply of one of the finest and softest waters (Vartry) to be found in the United Kingdom, largely account for our healthy state, and when taken together with the advantage accruing from a blend of sea and mountain air, and with the careful control of sanitary matters, now exercised by the township officials, it is not surprising to find that the public health of Bray continues to grow better and better, as the following most recent particulars supplied by Mr. P. McDonnell from the regular reports of the Medical Superintendent go to show :—

| For the month ending— | Death rate in Bray. | Average Death Rate in 23 of the largest towns in Ireland. |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 31st March, 1903. | 5·2 | 24·0 |
| 30th April. | 8·6 | 23·2 |
| May. | 6·4 | 21·4 |

The average birth rate for the entire of last official year, according to the returns of the Registrar General, is stated at 23·2.

It is well to note here, for those who are unable to make use of the open-sea bathing, that the powerful tonic agency of sea water is available, under cover, both hot and cold, at the establishment of Mr. Jones, Martello Terrace.

The town is well supplied with highly-qualified medical men, and some certificated nurses are available. Three dispensing establishments exist for the supply of practically every medical requisite that the invalid is likely to require.

And should any special need arise, the metropolis can be reached in about half-an-hour by the frequent train service of the Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford Railway Company.

ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.

HOTELS.

SOME of the finest and most imposing buildings in Bray belong to this class. The Grand International and Marine Station Hotels, which stand on either side of the Railway Station, are, for accommodation and architectural effect, a credit to the Town, moreover, in point of mere size they are not easily matched in much larger towns than Bray.

Besides these 'Leviathans'—with which must be classed the enlarged and refitted Bray Head Hotel—there are a large number of variously-graded establishments to suit practically all requirements and incomes, some of which have achieved an enviable reputation for the care and comfort conferred on their customers.

For full list the reader is referred to the *Directory*.

PRIVATE HOUSES.

The annual summer exodus from Bray of regular inhabitants leads to many of the finest and best-appointed houses in the Town and vicinity being placed on the house agents' books. And those who are willing to pay for the extra comfort and privacy of these should consult the local lists.

APARTMENTS, &c.

We have it on the high authority of an Academician that if you look for straight lines you will see straight lines, and if you want them curved, they are curved. Consequently, visitors to the seaside who have made up their minds before hand that everything will be dear and dirty, will probably find that these things are so. Now, we do not say that a new edition of the Herr Diogenes visiting Bray might not have cause, here and there, to exclaim, "nowhere is there greater abundance of clean soft water, and less use made of it." Nor could we enter an absolute denial to the assertion that a sufficient search would

reveal in places a condition of things justly causing the new arrival to mutter darkly, as he grasps his trusty urn of "K":

"For hosts may in these *lawns* abound,
Such as were better miss'd than found."

Still, on the whole, the visitor to Bray will find that the majority of those engaged in catering for his housing, etc., understand their business, and know that thorough cleanliness and good plain cooking are indispensable items required from them. After that, give us the antlers and the chromographs and all other appurtenances that show we are a people of culture and refinement.

It would be impossible to give here, even approximately, particulars of prices, etc., for accommodation, the conditions vary so much. Our house agents—*see Directory*—will be able to get what is wanted if available, and supply all necessary information.

MAPS.

THE maps* supplied with this book having been constructed by a layman for laymen, do not conform to all the rules of cartographers.

They are not drawn accurately to scale, nor is the orientation strict. Roadways and landmarks are put in much exaggerated, and the usual obscuring effect of names given at length is minimised by the introduction of a system of symbols, which also serves to rapidly indicate series of similar objects. The general idea has been to produce a clear map which will enable persons of average intelligence, provided with a pocket compass, to find their way easily about the district.

Plotted somewhat hurriedly under stress of other work, it is probable that errors of both kinds occur. The author will be much obliged for any corrections or additions that may be supplied by users of these maps.

* Little Bray, opposite page 42; Greater Bray, opposite page 44; General Map, back cover pocket.

STATELY HOMES AND THEIR OWNERS.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

A GREAT deal of rank nonsense is often promulgated anent the exclusiveness of noble owners, and their meanness in charging for admission to their demesnes. As to the charges, divide the total probable return from any such levy by the cost of maintaining a great estate, and what kind of negligible quotient do you get?

As to their exclusiveness, will you, oh perfervid Radical, or Socialistic brother, try and change places for a little, and, suppose yourself taking a meditative stroll in your own grounds, when, enters the wild, "woolly," and intrusive stranger, slaps you familiarly on the back, calls you "old chap," and perhaps offers you a stale sandwich or a draught of usquebaugh *in vitro*. Gone is all introspection, and you become awake to the fact that a courteous concession has been converted into an unorganised raid. Your coping stones have been sent bounding down the valley, your choicest shrubs wantonly broken, and cherished flowers culled by sacrilegious hands.

A varied deposit of newspaper, orange-peel, and broken bottles do not adorn your sacred places; and possibly a dangerous and destructive fire has been started to make a tripper's holiday, who now, it is to be supposed, thoroughly happy and exhilarated, takes himself off to the strains of some profane ditty roared out in execrable time, tune, and taste, to the unmelodious accompaniment of a concertina.

Would you not, oh fellow-man, forthwith swear a mighty oath, "by oak, and ash, and thorn," to abate such nuisance by strictest of inhibitions? Truly the actions of such Bedlamites fill one with despair for the

little breed of men in these days as when, in much bitterness of soul, the Latin poet sung—

* “*Odi profanum vulgus et arceo.*”

For each man, of whatever rank, cherishes firmly in his soul the conviction of the need of inviolability respecting his home, and a rooted aversion to having strangers “messaging” about his bailiwick.

The numerous race of macers, welshers, duffers, and cads can, on occasion, be constrained, mostly by muscular methods, to conform to the sporting fiat of “Own up, pay up, and shut up,” but it is much to be feared that the larger trinity of seeing straight, thinking clear, and acting square, is beyond their limited comprehension, and so, meanwhile, the innocent suffer for the guilty.

It is the bounden duty of all respectable people, including “Jarvies,” to check these practices by every means in their power. And it is practically incumbent on many owners to filter off much of this undesirable class by making a charge for admission.

We apologise for this long but desirable digression, and merely make a further stop to remark that in the following articles only those places normally open to the public have been dealt with. As elsewhere throughout the book alphabetical order is adopted.

The data have been largely supplied, and in all cases revised, by the owners, so that they may be taken as correct.

HOLLYBROOKE AND THE HODSONS.

Once upon a time, Thomas, sixth Earl of Desmond, went a-hunting, and got benighted somewhere between Tralee and Newcastle, thus becoming the involuntary guest of one William McCormick and his fair daughter, of whom the latter pleased the Earl so much that she became his wife, much to the chagrin of his noble relatives, who, then as now, thought that they could manage these things better than the chief actors themselves, and who but little liked a settlement of

* “I hate the vulgar crowd and repel them.”

which they did not have the arranging; and so virulent a form did their dissatisfaction take, that the unfortunate Earl was obliged to retire to France in 1418, resigning perforce his position in favour of his younger brother. He died in France, largely, it is said, through grief at his enforced expatriation. Of his two sons, Maurice and John, the former became the father of two in his turn, Robert and Maurice, the latter of which founded the family of Fitzgeralds of Brogil, while the former, Robert, returning to Ireland and seeking for his rights, had the misfortune to meet and slay in single combat Gerald, the White Knight (second son of Gerald, the then Earl of Desmond), at a place called Athdare (the Ford of Oaks), in the Co. Limerick. The slain knight being very far indeed from a "kinless loon," the country quickly became an undesirable place for Robert, who fled away to the Scotland of Robert the Bruce, assumed the name of Adair, after the scene of his exploit, and married Arabella, daughter of Campbell, Lord of Argyle and Lorne, thus justifying, at least on the maternal side, the family motto, "*Pax et amor.*"

The son of this union, Sir Nial Adair, was the first to assume the title of Laird of Kinhilt, which the family retained until their return to Ireland in 1630, to re-establish habitation there. In process of time, through the Bellgrove branch of the family, at length arose Robin Adair, the founder of Hollybrooke, whose name is enshrined in the words of the well-known song, "Robin Adair," set to the beautiful Irish air, "Aileen Aroon."

His giant goblets and ancient harp are still preserved at Hollybrooke.

The family of Hodson may, for our present purpose, begin with the Right Rev. W. J. Hodson, Bishop of Elphin, of English descent, who died in 1686. From him, through William Hodson of Tuistown, descended Sir Robert Hodson, created first Baronet in 1787.

He married Anne, only daughter and heiress of Forster Adair of Hollybrooke. Of this marriage there was no issue.

From a second marriage with Jane, daughter of Brent Neville, of Ashbrook, Co. Dublin, sprung the next two Baronets, Robert Adair and George Frederick John, of whom the latter rebuilt Hollybrooke as it now stands (1834). He died in 1888, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present (fourth) Baronet, Sir Robert Adair Hodson (Colonel Com-

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HOLLYBROOKE.

manding 4th Batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers). Of his four other children it is sufficient to record that one has passed away, and needs no other epitaph than this—

“ Killed in action at Isandula, 1879.”

As already stated, the present House was built by the late Sir George Hodson, from the designs of the celebrated William Morrison, also architect of Clontarf Castle, Killruddery, etc.

It is of the purest Tudor style, and constructed of granite ashlar, the stone having been quarried in Glencree. It is so clean and perfect a gem of architectural art, and so exquisitely set among its enamelled meads and bosky woods, that one is almost compelled to forgive the disobedience to that unwritten dictum which says that when the conception and execution of a building has risen to the level of hewn stone and hard woods, the question of shelter is as negligible to its owner as considerations of accessibility are likely to be. Hence the formula—

“ On this bold brow a lordly tower.”

Time defying, careless of tempest shocks, an eyrie of wide prospect to its inhabiter, and a joy to the eye of the intelligent beholder from afar, toiling in the fierce heat of blinding noon; with its *elan* of something done by man, the many-layered, highly-differentiated, masterful; compelling the finished work of art to arise out of the crude inimical materials of rude nature.

Possibly the designer could not help himself in the days when the ever-strangling grip of fashion decreed low sites and aloofness.

The interior of the house is in every way worthy its fine exterior. The lofty wainscoting, elegant cornices, and carved ceilings and stairways in dark oak, suitably relieved by occasional gilding, all flooded by soft parti-coloured light from stained glass, give, as they were intended to do, the baronial aura of the spacious times of great Elizabeth.

The late Sir George possessed not only the artistic temperament, but also the knowledge and technical skill requisite to put its promptings into visible shape, as some of the mural and ceiling decorations, done by his own hands, testify.

As the house is not ordinarily open to the public, special leave to view would have to be obtained from Sir Robert Hodson. On week-days, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 p.m., visitors are permitted to

drive through the demesne on writing their names in a book, kept for that purpose at the front gate lodge.

The round is usually taken, during some of the longer drives, to Waterfall, Glen of the Downs, etc.

We have no intention of writing a laboured description. Go and see it for yourself, and unless you are a very phlegmatic individual, this drive will prove a delightful revelation of an unsuspected fairyland lurking in the narrow belt of country lying between little Gilt Spear (lesser Sugar Loaf) and the public road to Kilmacanogue.

Here, as in all other cases, approximate distances and car fares may be found in their proper places in this book.

KILLRUDDERY AND THE BRABAZONS.

The sin of Dermot MacMurrough opened the door of this country to invasion, and finally to subjugation by England, whose dominion, from the time of Strongbow unto this day, has persisted for good and for evil.

The spoils, as usual, going to the victors, Richard Le Clare's doughty *talliefers* were severally rewarded by extensive grants of the conquered territories. Thus, the Lordship of Bray and the lands of the O'Tooles, just so far as he could have and hold them, fell to the share of Walter de Riddlesford in 1173, to be held by him of the Crown for the consideration of three knights' service to be performed at Dublin.

John augmented this grant by assigning the seigniory of Castledermot (the ancient Disart Diarmada) and the right to hold an annual fair, together with various other privileges.

Walter appears to have been a good friend of the monks, and granted to the monastery of St. Thomas, near Dublin, certain arable lands, etc.

We next find mention, in the reign of Edward IV., that the custody of all the castles, manors, and lordships of Bray and Killruddery was granted for two years, at the rent of 1s., to Walter the Abbot, of the House of the Blessed Virgin Mary (near Dublin), by Richard of Shrewbury, Duke of Norfolk, and Lieutenant of Ireland.

The name of Killruddery means "The Church of the Knight," and from ecclesiastical records we know that Killruddery and Killcrone were subsidiary to the Prebend of Stagonil (Enniskerry) in 1303. No authentic vestiges of the old church appear to have

survived, though some ruins, near the beech hedge in the garden, were once ascribed to this source by popular tradition.

The monks appear to have retained peaceful possession until those troublous times during which

“Bluff Harry broke into the spence
And turned the cowls adrift.”

In consequence of which autocratic act the domains in question lapsed to him, and were granted to Sir William Brabazon, Lord High Treasurer of Ireland, descended through a long line of illustrious ancestors from Jacques le Brabançon, Standard Bearer to William the Conqueror.

The first title, Baron of Ardee (Sir William Brabazon), was created in 1616 by James I., who granted a patent of Killruddery at the yearly rent of £8 6s. 8d., and the furnishing of two proper foot soldiers of the English nation, trained for the defence of the kingdom; a feudal link with the knights' service of the first holder, de Riddlesford.

Sir William, the second Baron, was created the first Earl of Meath in 1627, and felt the rigours as well as the graces of royal favour, having been imprisoned for eleven months in the Tower.

Edward, the second Earl, was drowned in 1675, while attempting the then perilous passage of the Irish Sea, on his way to London.

Edward, the fourth Earl, was attainted as suspect by King James' parliament in 1689. He fought at Carrickfergus and the Boyne on William's side, and was wounded at Limerick in 1690.

These facts may explain the tradition that James II., a fugitive after the Battle of the Boyne, slept one night at Puck's Castle on the north slope of Shankhill (*see map*), and early next day, fearing an ambushade in the woods of Killruddery, seized a boat on the Killiney strand, and coasting Bray Head, thus reached Wicklow by sea, to pass on finally to Waterford and France.

The title, Baron Chaworth, which confers the right to a seat in the House of Lords, was conferred, in 1831, on John Chambre Brabazon, the grandfather of the present owner, Reginald, the twelfth Earl, whose name is so well known in philanthropic and political circles. The work of his lordship, and that of the Countess also, in many departments, having for their object the amelioration of human suffering, and the promotion of education, are too well-known to call for any special mention here.

The main entrance to Killruddery Demesne is approached by the road branching to the left hand from the head of the main street, as you face the Town Hall and Market House, which structure, we may here mention, was built by the present Earl and Countess of Meath, in the old English timbered style, with tiled roofs, from designs by T. M. Deane. The interior of the large room, which stretches right across the northern façade, and forms the Council Chamber for the municipal authority, is very ornately decorated in carved wood, gesso work, and stained glass. It is occasionally pressed into service for the accommodation of various public functions.

The usual clock tower is present, and over a not less useful fountain before the northern front presides a wyvern, collared and chained, bearing his lordship's shield (gules on a bend or three martlets sable).

Passing, on the left, the Meath Industrial School (dealt with elsewhere), and on the right, the entrance to Old Court Castle, the village of Newtown Vevay (containing the Meath Estate-office), and the County Cricket Ground, the entrance gate is reached, an unpretentious structure of stone and iron, bearing very legibly in high relief the family motto, "*Vota, vita, mea*"; and having for terminal ornaments to the pillars the family crest in stone. Although quite simply planned, the general effect, especially when the western sun lights up the overhanging horizontal branch of a guardian oak, is distinctly good.

Immediately opposite this gate, a still plainer one admits to the splendid walk and carriage drive, going right round the top of the Head, and reaching the main road again, not far from Windgate village, and opposite the Deer Park gate.

From the main entrance a long avenue curves round through timber and open park, to converge on the north façade of the house in a final straight drive between two high grassy terraces, tree-clad along their upper levels, and which, unfortunately, cut off in some degree the general view of the northern front, with its spacious courtyard enclosed by a finely-designed geometric stone balustrade, and by elegant iron-work gates.

The present house was built in 1820, from the designs of William Morrison, and the excellent reproduction from a photograph which our illustration presents renders any detailed description unnecessary; the only portions not properly represented in it being the North Front, and the Octagonal Tower, with its



KILLRUDDERY.

Hall Door and Tympanum, bearing coat-of-arms; and the splendid conservatory just seen on the extreme left of the print, in which the natural beauty of its rare plants is used to set off the excellence of some fine marble statuary. Along the balustrade of the Terrace a number of fine bronzes are placed, as may be seen fairly well represented in the illustration.

To the South of the house and terrace the usual position of a formal garden is usurped by two long narrow, artificial ponds, on which, it may be mentioned, that, in the rare event of a sufficient frost, skating is permitted; generally, however, from year's end to year's end, the ponds are the undisturbed playground of swans and other ornamental water-fowl.

The gardens proper lie to the west, and are of the usual Italian order. A fine beech hedge, about twenty feet high, surrounding a pond, is one of its most noteworthy features.

Not far from this pond there is an open-air theatre, in which—at one time the only one in Ireland—a representation of Milton's celebrated "Masque of Comus" was successfully rendered by an amateur company.

The interior of the house is faultlessly arranged with all the harmonious art that one expects from Morrison's work.

The great hall, using the full height of the building, gains thereby an unusual cathedral effect, and is suitably garnished with splendid woodwork of dark oak, and with stained glass.

Ornamentation and armorial bearings are suitably introduced, and the roof beams have as supporters the family crest (a falcon rising or on a mount vert), also executed in carved oak.

Permission to see the interior will have to be specially obtained.

On looking at the general map, it will be noticed that from the west of the house and gardens a zig-zag path ascends the "Little Gilt Spear" (Lesser Sugar Loaf)* the views from which, at various points, looking seaward, or up the Rocky Valley, or towards Hollybrooke and the Scalp, will well repay the slight

* It is difficult to obtain any really satisfactory evidence of the early Celtic name of this well-marked mountain. From the several fanciful titles available we have selected the one that, depending on the power of the group to reflect from their summits the rays of the morning and evening sun, appears to be as poetic and probable as the vernacular title is absurd and contemptible. An old Celtic name, meaning "Altar of the Sun," has also been assigned to it.

effort required, as it is by no means necessary to make the full ascent.

By following the path, or rather drive, across the base of the mountain, exit will be obtained through Hollybrooke Lane into the high road leading to Kilmacanogue.

REGULATIONS FOR VISITORS.

The gardens, pleasure-grounds, and Deer Park are open to the public (as pedestrians) free, on Mondays during the summer. At all other times a charge of 1s. is made.

Killruddery Demesne and the Bray Head Path are open to the public (as pedestrians) free, all the year round, on signing their names in a book, kept at each lodge for that purpose.

| | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| Bicyclists pay | ... | ... | ... | 3d. each. |
| One-horse Vehicles pay | ... | ... | ... | 1s. ,, |
| Two-horse | ,, | ,, | ... | 2s. ,, |

For obvious reasons, wheeled traffic must traverse the drive round Bray Head in one direction only.

DE RIDDLESFORD'S, NOW KNOWN AS OLD COURT OR BRAY CASTLE,

Is the property of Lord Meath also, and may be best treated of here.

The oldest available reference to this building assigns it to one Jeffry Cramp, as having been granted in the reign of Edward III. (August 6th, 1335), together with the manorial lands of Bray, in consideration of his services against the Irish rebels, and also of certain repairs to the castle of Rockles-court.

From him it seems to have passed to the then Walter de Ryddlesford, for by a judgment given against the Earl of Ormond in 1419-20, he was described as tenant of the lands which were "of Walter Rydelsford in le Bray for 100 years."

In the stormy times succeeding this date, the O'Byrnes appear to have regained possession of the whole district, which became known as the O'Byrne's country.

In 1519-20, however, a new owner appears in the person of Walshe, possibly an ecclesiastic, since, on the dissolution of the monasteries, it lapsed, like Killruddery, to Henry VIII.



DE RIDDLESFORD'S CASTLE.

By an inquisition taken at Brae, May 20th, 1620, Theobald Walshe, deceased, was said to be "seized of his domain as of fee in the town and lands of Oldcourte, now in the County Wicklow, containing one castle, one water mill, and sixty acres of arable land, value 20s."

After the forfeiture of Walshe in 1641, it was granted, together with Rathdown and Rahanaclogge, to Richard Edwards, and Elizabeth his wife, heiress of Colonel John Kynaston, and patented to them in 1666.

It remained in the Kynaston Edwards' family up to 1856, when the portion on which the Castle stands passed, under the "Encumbered Estate Act," to the Earl of Meath. In 1897, Reginald, the present Earl, restored the keep, the best portion of the old ruins, exceptional care being taken to preserve as much as possible of the ancient masonry, and to thoroughly respect the *genius loci*. At the same time the grounds were put in order, and liberally provided with seats, while the little lake received most artistic treatment, was re-stocked with fish, and provided with a cool grot-like summer-house, not forgetting an altar to Prometheus, for the the benefit of picnickers. A pair of swans regularly inhabit the lakelet, and as, between certain hours, bathing is permitted, lifebuoys are in evidence where necessary, to meet an emergency.

Altogether, the renovation of this beautiful little glen has been admirably done, and with its fine timber, shady walks, pleasant lawns, and tincture of antiquarian interest, it should prove as much of a surprise and pleasure in its own way as Hollybrooke does, to the unsuspecting wayfarer, hitherto a passer-by on the main road.

By the stream, just before it enters the lake, and immediately under the eastern face of the keep, there still exists the plinth of an old cross, having vestiges of sculpture on three sides. These panels are said to have represented, when legible, the sacrifice of a ram.

In "Stories of Wicklow" * the reader will find the materials from this ruin, that go to make up the gruesome and supernatural legend, sanely handled, and none the less interesting on that account.

* "Stories of Wicklow" (Longmans, Green & Co.). By G. F. Savage Armstrong, D.Lit.—a true sweet singer of our Wicklow Hills, in whose work is no guile, and no obscurantism.

REGULATIONS FOR VISITORS.

Admission by ticket, to be obtained at the Estate Office in Bray, which is quite close to the Entrance Gate.

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------|------------|
| One Person | 6d. |
| Three or more Persons | 3d. each. |
| Entrance to Castle and ascent to Balcony | 3d. extra. |

Permission to Fish in Lake:—2s. per day, 5s. per week, 15s. per month, or £1 10s. for the river fishing season.

POWERSCOURT AND THE WINGFIELDS.

The stranger visiting Powerscourt for the first time is well advised to select the route of approach by the Hill Road, which traverses the crest of the ridge dividing the Dargle (Dair-glan Glen of Oaks) from the Valley of the Cookstown or *Enniskerry River. From this road splendid views are obtained looking backwards down the Valley of Diamonds to the sea, and northwards over the Fassaroe brow to the Scalp, the best general view of which is to be had from here.

Passing at the head of this road on the right hand, Summerhill House, the sometime residence of the well-known family of Le Fanu, and also passing on the same side Powerscourt Church, the way leads directly to the main entrance of the Demense, between two bordering lawns, fitly adorned by a series of splendid conifers, and by some characteristic clumps of New Zealand flax (*phormium tenax*).

The massive and severely simple style of the great gateway in hewn granite affords an index of the architectural lines of the house itself, which are from the designs of Mr. Cassels, who was also architect of Russborough House and of the National Bank.

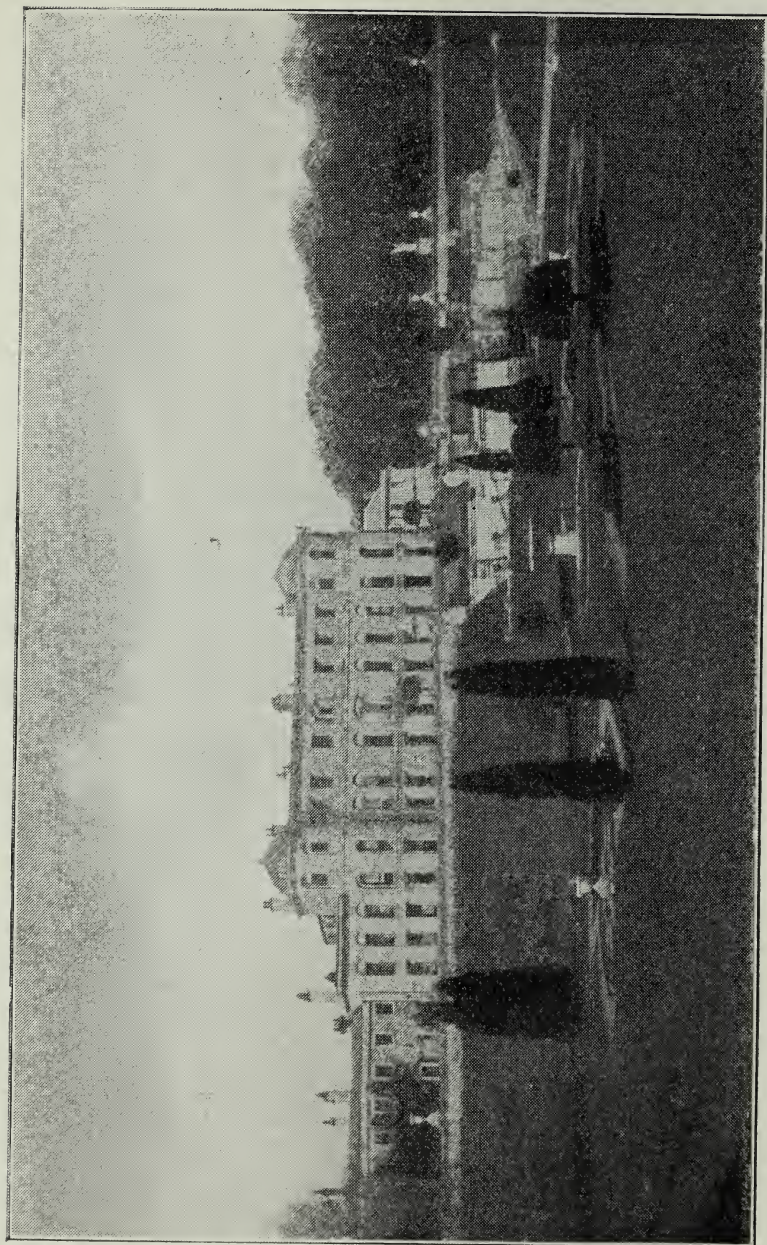
The approach is now continued by a long avenue coasting the edge of a valley, and roughly parallel to the general course of its river, which latter, by the way, being here above its Glen of Oaks, ought to be called, as it was, in 1830, the Glenislorane River (the river of the Fawn's Glen Spring).

The timber along this fine avenue is mostly beech, with its pillared silvery trunks and delicate foliage, the most graceful of all our native forest trees. But even here, where these noble fagi of vigorous growth

“Strike deep their iron roots in earth,”

*Enniskerry (ath-na-scairbhe): the ford of the rough crossing.

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POWERSCOURT.

and spread aloft but a slender tracery of twigs, they have not been able to withstand altogether the fury of the great gale of February 26—27, present year, and here and there have been overthrown, where the gusts of wind pressure were greatest.

After affording many fine vistas of the northern front and ridges of Slieve Cullin* (*vulgo* : Big Sugar Loaf), the avenue finally reaches the house, close to the north façade. As already stated, the style is simple and massive, the plain front, however, being finely relieved by an ornamental banding of stonework near the top, having a series of deep concave, circular recesses, in which are placed five busts. Those on each side of the central one, representing the Roman Emperors Galba, Otho, Vespasian and Titus. They were obtained by the present Viscount from an old house near Windsor, which had belonged to the Duke of Sussex.

The family name of the noble owner (Wingfield) occurs before the Norman Conquest, and was derived from the Castle and Manor of the same name in Suffolk, and is traceable through a long line of ancestors down to Jaques Wingfield, who, as Master of Ordnance, accompanied Lord Grey, of Wilton, in his disastrous expedition to Glenmalure† in 1580, against the Wicklow Septs under Feagh McHugh O'Byrne; FitzEustace, Earl of Baltinglass; and the O'Toole, which ended in a complete victory for the clansmen.

His successor, Sir Richard Wingfield, in 1600 received the appointment of Mareschal of Ireland from Elizabeth, in recognition of his services in the suppression of Tyrone, and against the French at Calais.

This appointment was confirmed by James I. at his accession, and in justification of his trust we find that Sir Richard in 1608, quelled the semi-private rebellion of Sir Cahir O'Dohertie, and finally slew him near Kilmacrinan, afterwards capturing Sir Nial O'Donnell at Rapho. For these further services to

* Slieve Cullin may be equivalent to the Hill of Hollies, or Hill of the Culani, or Hill of the Smith-god, according to the interpretation put on Cullin. We think the middle finding the correct one, but leave the matter for the decision of competent philologists; in any case, the modern official name of "Sugar Loaf" and its like ought to be decried.

† Glenmalure—Glen of much ore. Situated close to the celebrated gold-mining district of Wicklow.

the State he was granted the lands of Fercullin,* containing the whole parish of Powerscourt, except Charleville Demesne, and was created first Viscount Powerscourt in 1618, under his uncle, Lord Deputy Fitzwilliam.

In the Down Survey it is stated that Sir Richard Wingfield was granted the lands of Powerscourt "five miles in length by four miles in breadth, in the territory of Fercullin, in the county of Wicklow, by James I., said land being mostly mountainous and stony, and with a ruinous castle."

From ecclesiastical records it appears that the old name for the parish of Powerscourt was Stagonil, and it apparently took its present name from the De la Poer family, to whom it was conveyed through the marriage portion of a daughter of Milo de Cogan, an adherent of Strongbow. The original Castle appears to have been built by the De la Poers.

In 1554 it was surprised and taken by the ever-daring and turbulent O'Tooles and O'Byrnes, who, however, were not able to maintain possession long.

Next, Henry VIII., having granted it to a branch of the Talbot family, the turn of the Kavanaghs came to seize and garrison it with 140 of their clan. They, in turn, after a fierce fight, were dispossessed by Sir George Stanley, and having been sent prisoners to Dublin, were afterwards executed there.

It is clear that the present house is built on the site of the old castle, for some of the central rooms have walls eight to ten feet thick, which must have formed part of that ancient structure.

In connection with this may be mentioned a current tradition that during the wars in Tudor times a priest was made to kneel down in front of the house, and was shot from the hall door.

Investigation, however, of ancient records, shows that the real circumstances were as follows:

The insurgents, having attacked and surrounded the Castle, were attempting to set it on fire, when the priest of the parish, endeavouring to act as mediator, rushed in among them, just at the moment when, in the dusk of the evening, a volley was fired by the besieged with fatal effect for the unfortunate peace-maker, who thus fell dead in the discharge of his noble duty. Neither his presence nor his unhappy fate were known to the defenders of the Castle until the following day.

* *Mutatis mutandis*: the remarks made *re* Slieve Cullin obtain here also. *Fert*: meaning burial place.

It is curious to note how this dramatic incident has in some sort repeated itself during the days of the present owner, fortunately, however, with a far different sequel.

On the day of the well-known battle of Tallaght,* the Fenians were advancing on the village of Enniskerry, when the then parish priest, the late Rev. Father, O'Dwyer, stopped them on the road above Enniskerry, and, crucifix in hand, forbade further advance. The daunted crowd of insurgents streamed away by the Glen Cullin Road, and passing over the mountains to Tallaght, surrendered there to General Lord Strathnairn, who at that time commanded the forces in Ireland.

Returning to the more immediate history of the house, we find that the destruction essayed in vain by the insurgents was partially accomplished by a disastrous accidental fire, involving the loss of most of the records of the house, thus leaving a gap from the year 1740 to the present Viscount's time, only to be approximately filled up from collateral sources of information in the British Museum, the records in Dublin Castle and elsewhere.

The first Viscount, Sir Richard, having no issue, the peerage became extinct, and was revived the second time in the person of Ffolliot Wingfield, by privy seal in 1664, and by patent in 1665 by King Charles II. He also died without issue, and the title again became extinct.

His cousin, Richard Wingfield, baptized at St. Michan's, Church, Dublin, 1697, was member of Parliament for Boyle, Co. Roscommon, and in 1743 was created Viscount Powerscourt, and Baron Wingfield (3rd creation). He married twice, his second wife being Dorothy Beresford, daughter of Hercules Rowley, of Summer Hill, Co. Meath. His death took place in 1751.

The coat of arms in the Tympanum over the Hall door are Wingfield quartered with Rowley, so that it is evident that he built the North front, and probably the whole of the house in its present shape. The present possessor, and seventh Viscount, Mervyn Edward Wingfield, has, between the years of 1864 and 1881, greatly improved, enlarged and adorned the buildings and grounds; reconstructing the offices, etc., at the west side, and the dining-room, besides

* Tallaght (*Taimleacht*—plague grave). Supposed to be that of Partholon's people. Numbers of cinerary urns have been found in the sepulchral tumuli occurring round the town.

completing the terraces and gardens on the south front, left unfinished by his father, Richard, the sixth Viscount, at his death in 1844.

His Lordship's well-known skill as a connoisseur in matters of art is admirably exhibited by the numerous sculptures in marble and bronze, and by the fine old iron work which adorn the grounds, the terrace and the house.

The estate was "mountainous and stony," when granted by James I., and a good deal of it remains in that condition still.

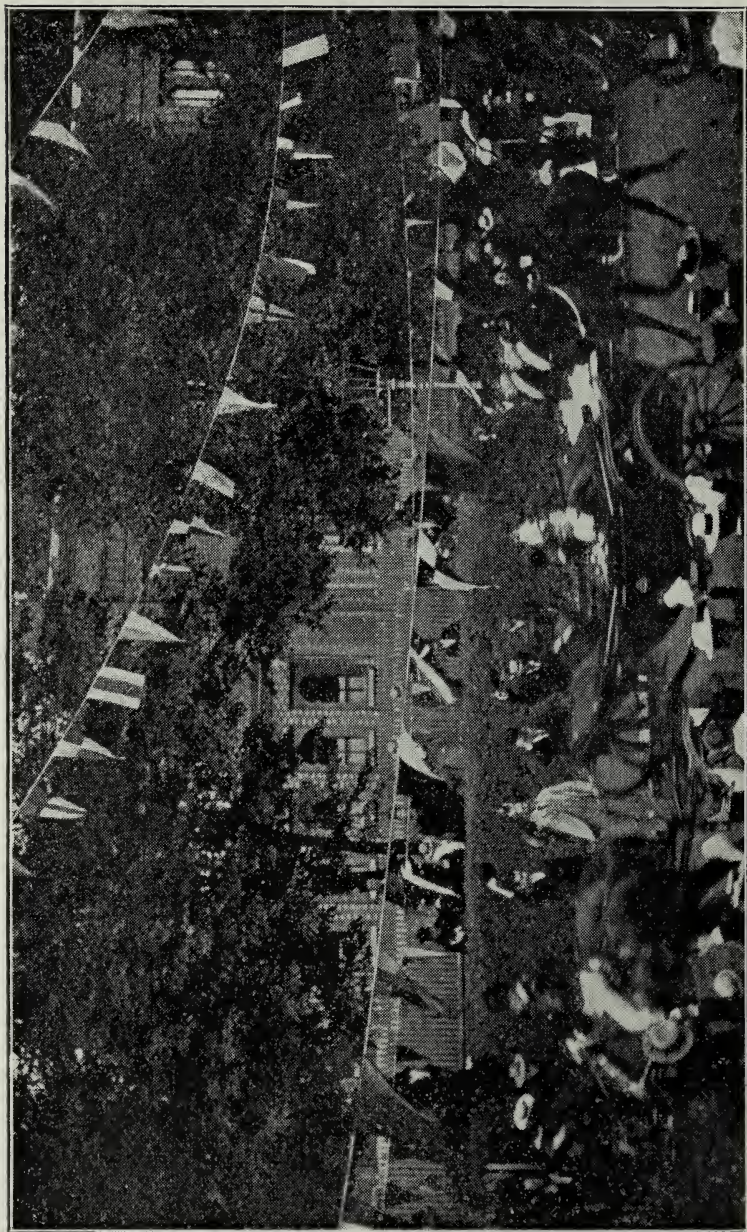
In 1859 the present Viscount added by purchase the adjacent estates of Major Beresford, and of Colonel David Latouche.

This latter, together with Lough Tay, and the demesne of Luggela (hollow of sweet sounds), are chiefly inhabited by sheep and grouse, and save in matter of sport, a source of but little profit to their noble owner, were such country not also the very best kind of playground for the due nurture of heroic sons to maintain the traditions of their race.

The interior of Powerscourt House comprises the entrance hall, sixty by forty feet, decorated with armour and by a collection of stags' heads and antlers, formed by the present owner, who got them together in Germany and Austria. They are all picked specimens, numbering about one hundred and fifty, ranging from twenty points, to some having as much as twenty-two, twenty-four and twenty-eight points, which latter are very rare, even in Germany. One has forty points. Such heads are only to be found in the best German and Austrian collections.

Over the hall is the saloon, a noble room of the same length and breadth as the hall, but forty feet in height. In this magnificent apartment Royalty, in the person of George IV., was entertained in August, 1821, on the day, and just anterior to his departure from Ireland, at Dunleary, thereafter to be known as Kingstown.

Since then Royalty has been no infrequent visitor; the present Viscount, always a *persona grata* with His Majesty King Edward VII., entertained His Royal Highness and his Consort, as Prince and Princess of Wales (together with the then Duke and Duchess of York), on the occasion of their first official visit to Ireland, and again the present Prince and Princess of Wales in 1897. During the recent visit of Her Majesty the late Queen, H.R.H. Princess Henry of Battenberg and *suite* visited Powerscourt, as the



ROYAL VISITORS TO POWERSCOURT PASSING THROUGH BRAY, 1897.

fatigue of the journey was thought too great for the Queen herself. On this occasion the Royal party, after receiving an address of welcome from the municipal authority, proceeded to Powerscourt, through the gaily-decorated streets of Bray, receiving *en route* a perfervid Irish greeting and *cead mille failthe*.

Returning from a necessary digression to the saloon, the following items of interest may be mentioned:

The chimney-piece is copied from one in the Doge's Palace at Venice, from which city it was brought by the present owner; while from the Zambecari Palace of the same city, his father, Richard, brought the bronze fire dogs. He it was also who collected most of the statues. In the drawing-rooms and the saloon are pictures by Dutch and Italian masters, collected mostly by the present owner, and also some by his father. In the library, under the drawing-rooms are more choice pictures, also collected by Mervyn Edward, the present Viscount. In the "morning-room" are portraits of ancestors, including those of Mareschal Wingfield, first Viscount, and his uncle, Sir Anthony Wingfield, K.G., Comptroller of the Household to Henry VII. and Henry VIII. He was one of the executors of Henry VIII's will.

In the dining-room are numerous historical portraits, including Queen Elizabeth, Essex, and Lord Southampton (Shakespeare's friend), also a curious picture on marble of the Israelites crossing the Jordan, given by the Emperor of Austria (Leopold) to Pope Benedict XIV. This was purchased at Rome in 1840 by Richard, sixth Viscount. Another painting by Lucas Cranach represents the Elector of Saxony, the Emperor Charles V. and others at a stag hunt at Torgau, near Dresden, in 1547.

The mantelpiece of this room is also of Venetian origin, and was bought by the present owner in London.

We should have mentioned that the paintings on gilt canvas in the panels in the upper part of the saloon are illustrations of Moore's poems, and were painted by the Hon. Lewis Wingfield at the suggestion of his brother, the present Viscount.

Permission to view the house can now only be obtained by special application to his Lordship. The conditions under which visitors are admitted to the other places of interest in the demesne will be found summarised at the end of this section.

Our illustration shows the south front and the terrace as seen from the south-west lawn of the latter.

From the upper walk of this terrace exceptionally fine views are obtainable. One down the Valley of the Dargle, culminating in the characteristic contour of Bray Head, and another of fine perspective effect, looking directly over to Slieve Cullin's main ridge, through a foreground of massive Scotch firs, may be specially mentioned.

From this path also occasional glimpses are obtained across the river valley of a fine building, arising amidst its bosky environment with classic contours and an ashlar front—this is Charleville, the seat of Viscount Monck (the former mansion of the Earls of Rathdown), the demesne of which, as previously mentioned, is, as it were, intercalated, and nestles among the great lands of Fercullin.

Just where the path curves round the west horn of the upper terrace walk is placed a pretty "moss" or rustic house, which contains two ancient stone representations of the many-limbed gods of India, brought from Mysore by the seventh Lord Powerscourt.

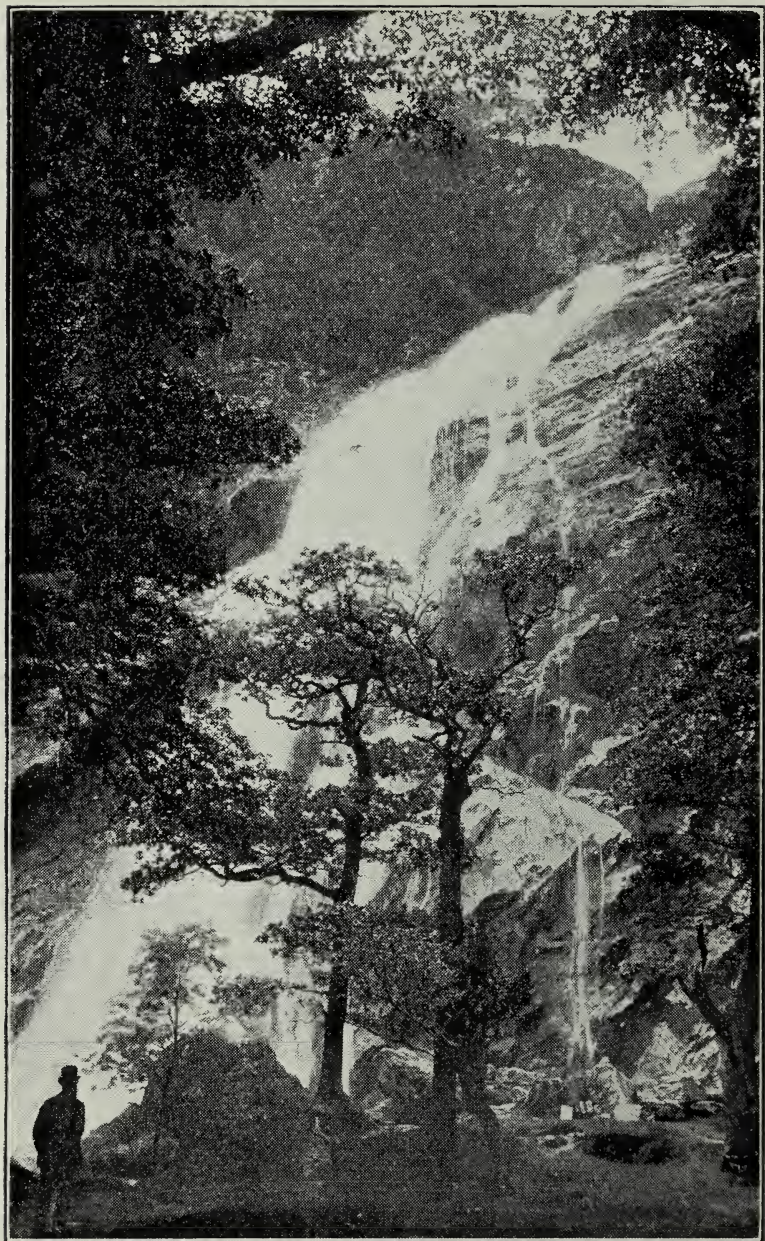
Going back to the yard reserved for the conveyances of visitors, the return journey to Bray can be made *via* Enniskerry, taxing, if necessary, on the way the ample resources for refreshment to be found in the well-kept Powerscourt Arms Hotel of Mr. Buckley; or, if preferred, the further trip through the demesne to the celebrated waterfall can be made.

The author has so often suffered from superlative descriptions as applied to natural scenery, that he is very unwilling to inflict anything of the sort on others; so that it will suffice to refer his readers to the capital illustration of the fall (by Harrison, of Bray), and to assure them that nowhere can be found a pleasanter spot to while away a summer day than in this oak-wooded glen, set deep in a hollow of the everlasting hills. A perfect spot for a picnic, when the midges are not too troublesome, and the photographer is at rest.

It is usual to make the return journey by way of the Rocky Valley, under the face of Slieve Cullin, using the public road that crosses that of the demesne near the deer-park lodge gates. There are also drives leading up through the woods on the left of the river as you face towards the Fall, which go past the fish-ponds to the Roundwood Road, but these are not ordinarily open to the public.

Before closing this article, the reader is earnestly cautioned against any attempt to scale the steep face

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POWERSCOURT WATERFALL.

of the mountain (a shoulder of Djouce), adjacent to the waterfall.

Roped together, and provided with suitable equipment, experienced rock-climbers could do it with no more than normal risk. For the ordinary man in everyday clothes to attempt it is a form of madness born of ignorance, that has led to more than one young life being cruelly dashed out at the boulder-strewn foot of this precipice.

Visitors are permitted to picnic on the Waterfall green. It should hardly be necessary to remark that decent people do not leave a moraine of food and newspapers as a mark of temporary occupancy, and as payment for a privilege accorded.

Some objects of antiquarian interest, occurring in the Demesne, will be dealt with in another place.

REGULATIONS, ETC., FOR VISITORS TO POWERSCOURT
DEMESNE, WATERFALL AND DARGLE.

Admission from Good Friday to 31st October on week-days. No admission on Sundays. No bands or music admitted.

The Dargle open to foot passengers only, on payment of 2d. for each adult.

Powerscourt Demesne open to Hired Carriages, Hackney Cars and Cyclists at the following rates:—

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|
| One-horse Car or Carriage | ... | 1s. |
| Two-horse " " | ... | 2s. |
| Four-horse " " | ... | 4s. |
| Bicycles | ... | 6d. |

Tickets must be obtained for each party at the Entrance Lodges.

This fee does not include entrance to Gardens and Terrace.

No picnicking allowed by the Roads in the Demesne or Deer Park; only in the Dargle and at the Waterfall Green.

No permission to use any other Roads or Paths in Deer Park than that leading from Entrance Gate to the Waterfall.

" Powerscourt Gardens and Terrace open on Week-days by Tickets from the gardener, One Shilling Each; Children, Sixpence.

WALKS AND DRIVES ABOUT BRAY

(Not previously described).

THE writer is in general opposed to too much "spoon-feeding" in the shape of the minute directions which lumber most guide-books, and which, not unfrequently, only succeed in puzzling their users.

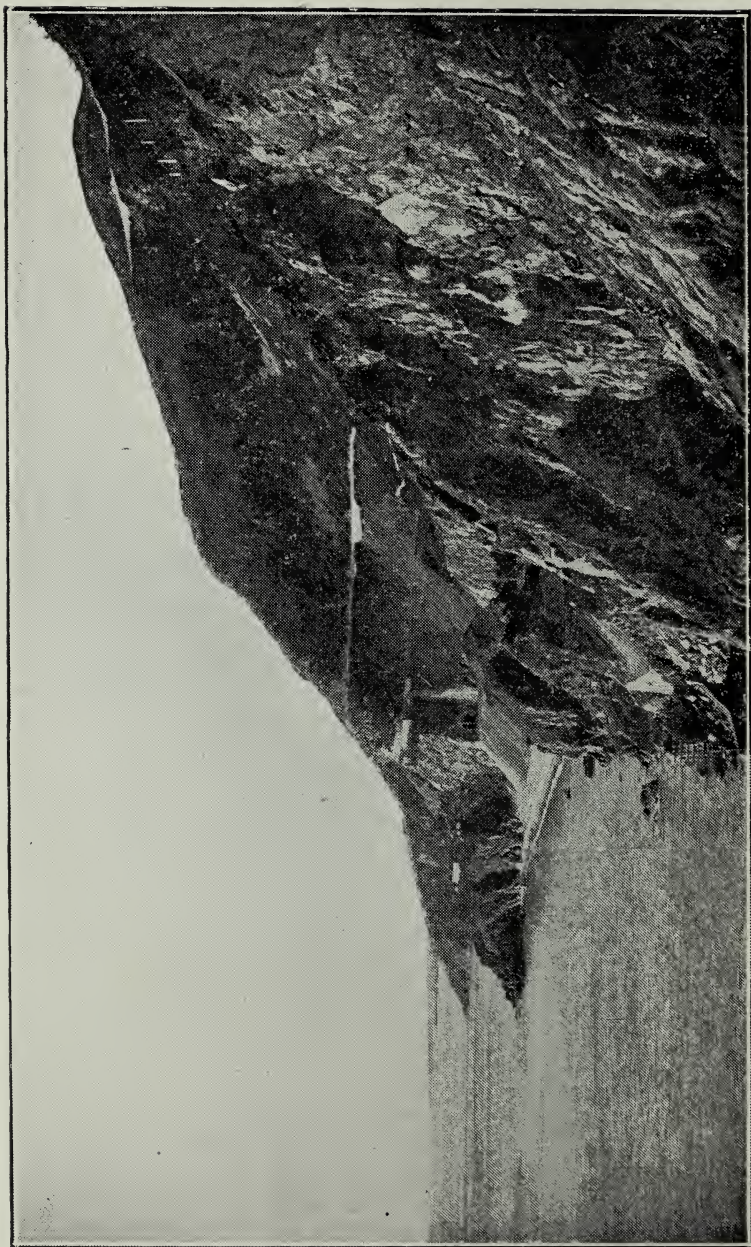
Provided with a sufficient map and a pocket compass, the tourist should make out his own itineraries to and from places of interest, accepting the well-meant but often misleading directions of natives with caution. The hilly nature of the longer journeys renders a car very desirable, in which case, of course, all anxiety as to direction disappears.

In what follows, the reader is spared all attempts at detailed descriptions and fine word-painting as being mostly useless—for who, indeed, even among the masters, is able to weave the glittering web of speech sufficiently fine to catch for us the strange charm and hint of immortality, underlying the commonest wind-swept landscape? Once for all, after the Dexterian manner, he is reminded, that, still the gorse is golden and the purple heather blooms across the everlasting hills; fair flowery meads and drear moorland loom large under sun-burst and sailing cloud-rack, and every aerial tint, from crimson to olive and silver-grey. The deep woods are as shadowy garments, with brilliant embroidery of many streams; and the sea, with its mighty spell of power and rejuvenescence, is an unending protean joy—ruddy with early morn, or silvery under pale rays of the enchantress moon, or even when, grey scowling, under the lashing flail of a "north-easter," its ridgy waves appear wind-vexed and with foam flecked.

THE ROAD ROUND BASE OF BRAY HEAD

(For Foot-Passengers only)

Is entered from end of Strand Road, and the first part of it, belonging to the D.W.W. Railway Company, is open all the year round except one day. From the gate of the halfway house, the rest of the path southwards is the property of the Earl of Meath,



UPPER AND LOWER PATHS, BRAY HEAD.

who kindly allows free passage on every day of the week except Friday. It will save disappointment to note that no dogs are admitted through this gate. His lordship has had a concrete stairway erected just beside the lodge for the convenience of those wishing to traverse the grassy paths that wind round the seaward side of the Head, and from which access may be had to the road traversing the top. By proceeding steadily along the lower road, crossing the railway line at the place provided, and thence along the beach, Greystones may be reached, and return journey made by train. It is better, however, to cross over a stile nearly opposite the group of ruined cottages that stand on the green above the last tunnel looking towards Greystones, and, passing across the south slope of the Head, reach the main road at Windgate village, and so back to Bray. At a farmhouse on this cross-road, and also at the entrance and halfway lodges, light refreshments are obtainable.

THE ROAD ROUND THE TOP OF BRAY HEAD

(For Pedestrians and Vehicles).

Is entered by a gate opposite to the main entrance of Killruddery, on application at the lodge, and under the conditions already fully set out (*see article, "Killruddery"*). It is one of the finest short walks or drives to be found anywhere, and if limited to a few hours' stay in Bray, the visitor should unhesitatingly select it in preference to all others. This path passes close to the highest point of the Head (793), marked by an obelisk, erected by W. G. Morris, Esq., J.P., of Windgate House, to commemorate the late Queen Victoria's Jubilee. For car fares, *see table*.

ROAD ROUND CARRICKGOLLIGAN

(Pedestrians and Cars only).

This round, the complement of the upper Bray Head trip, is best taken *via* Little Bray, Old Connaught Avenue, and Ballyman Road. Turning up the narrow, tree-shaded road that runs by the side of Ballyman House, and keeping to the right hand at its top, you are on the grassy path that runs round Carrickgolligan some distance below the summit, with the whole country, from Bray to Glencree, mapped out at your feet. If this road be followed all the way round, it will bring one past Puck's Castle and on to the Ballycorus—Rathmichael Road. It is

more convenient, however, on turning the eastern shoulder of the Hill, to take the right-hand path opposite the quarry, and drop down to its junction with the Old Conna Hill Road, and turning again to the right, follow the latter back to Old Connaught cross-roads, and thence return to Bray.

THE SCALP

Has already received passing mention under section "Geology." It may be easily reached from the Ballyman Road, from Enniskerry, or from the Co. Dublin side. Duncan's Road, cut well up on the western steep, makes smooth and safe travelling through this "stern granite gate of Wicklow," at, however, considerable sacrifice of its scenic effects, and proves indeed a *via doloris* to the photographer, from whatever point he essays to reproduce the rugged contours of this gorge. For those that desire comfort the trip can be made to perfection on an Irish jaunting car, not forgetting, in the words of an old song, to bring

"Some *liquid* in a jar,"

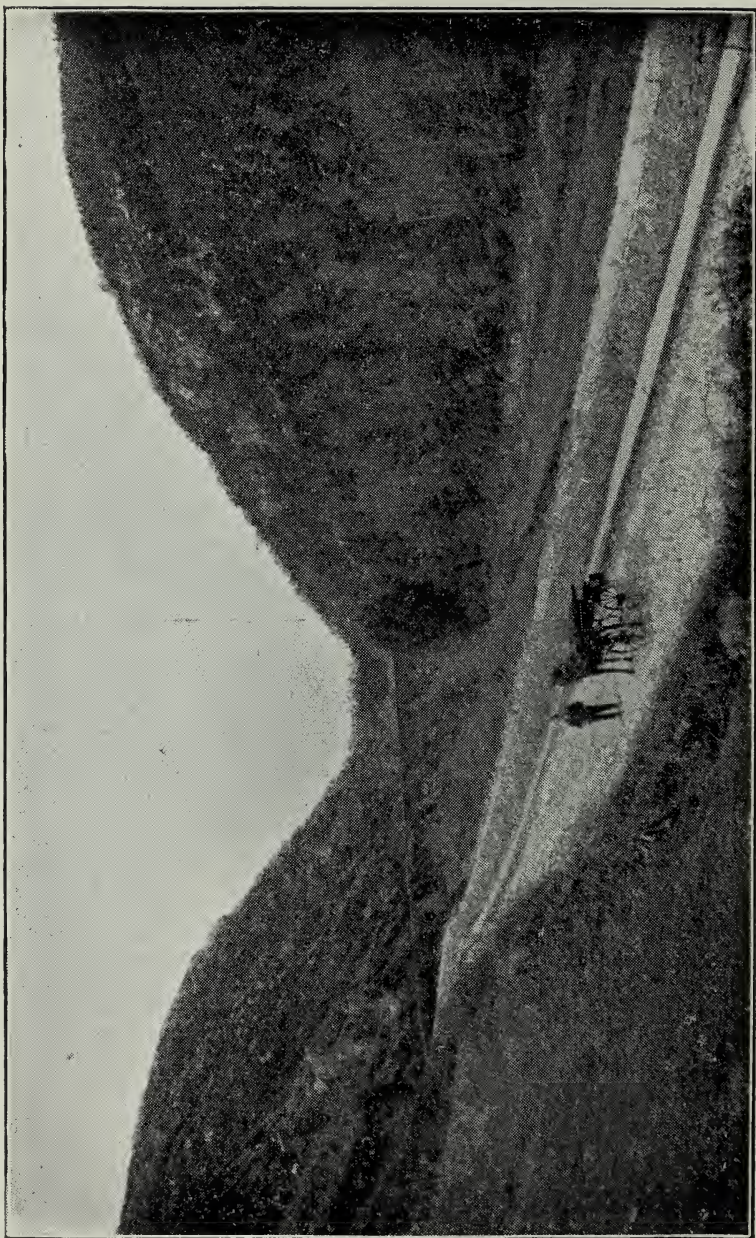
for driving generates a mighty thirst, and bottles are at best but kittle things that often burst. We take this opportunity to remark that the jarvies, hackneys, and outside cars of Bray are not to be surpassed, and despite a black sheep or two among the drivers, the visitor who employs them will have no reason to regret it. One of the faultlessly appointed cars of Messrs. Trainor may be observed in the foreground of our illustration, reproduced from a hastily taken negative.

THE DARGLE.

This celebrated oak-wooded gorge is easily reached by keeping along the Dargle Road, running parallel to the Bray River, until the fine entrance gate of Kilcrouney is reached, when a sharp turn to the right brings one in a few paces to the east entrance of the southern or Lord Monck's side. Owing to infamous conduct elsewhere alluded to, pedestrians must now provide themselves with a special order to traverse this side. Cars are admitted at a charge of 1s. On this side there are no paths other than the carriage drive, and no access to the bottom of the glen.

To reach the northern or Lord Powerscourt's side, the bridge is crossed, and a few yards further on turn up a side road marked by an isolated tree, traversing

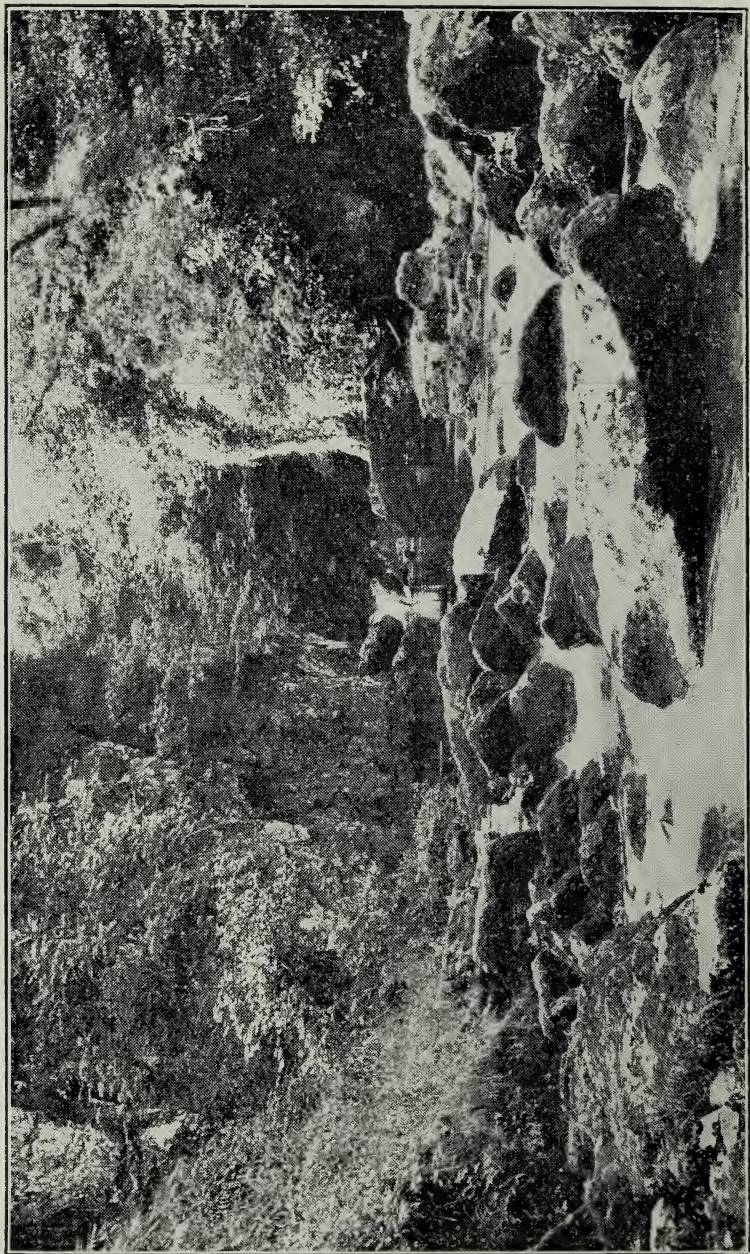
THE
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THE SCALP.



“And Dargle's bowery oaken glade
Now half in sunhine, half in shade.”



FISHERMAN'S CAVE, DARGLE.

which for a few hundred yards the entrance gate on the left and caretaker's lodge on the right are reached.

As foot passengers only are allowed through this side, cars, when used, go round and meet them at the Enniskerry end. One main path winds round the upper portions of the glen, leading to the Lover's Leap, etc. It is connected with the bottom by a number of side tracks, which should by no means be neglected. The larger features of this glen are not readily suitable for reproduction, but two of the numerous fairy pools that occur in great variety along the torrent's bed are figured here.

About the middle of the glen the main artery of the Dublin (Vartry) Water Supply passes over the river on a bridge, presenting a necessary but thoroughly incongruous object among its wild surroundings. Picnicking is permitted, and the usual arrangements can be made with the caretakers at either end.

GLEN OF THE DOWNS.

This is another of the gorges of this district, having a general N.W. and S.E. direction. It is densely clothed from base to skyline with various kinds of trees, among which occur many hazels. Along the floor of the greater part of the glen there is just room for the main road from Kilmacanogue to Mt. Kennedy, and Delgany, and for the little brook wending its way eastward to the sea.

The southerly side is unfenced, and its paths quite open. The other side, constituting portion of the demesne of Bellevue, is, through the courtesy of the owner, Major La Touche, open to visitors on Mondays; on other days special permission must be obtained. Visitors generally walk up the path to the Octagon House, etc., and regain their car at the demesne entrance on the Delgany Road. The chief interest in the house itself centres in the magnificent conservatory said to have cost upwards of £4,000. On the return road through Delgany, if time permits, the sight-seer may inspect the fine memorial statue to David La Touche, Esq., executed in white marble by Noah Hickey, and standing within Delgany Church, which was itself built by Peter La Touche, Esq., in 1789, after a design by Whitmore Davis. We may here mention that the family of Digges—afterwards called La Touche, from part of their possessions near Blois—who have done so much for this district of Delgany, represent a portion of that most valuable human

material banished from France by the cruel and unstatesman like revocation of the edict of Nantes.

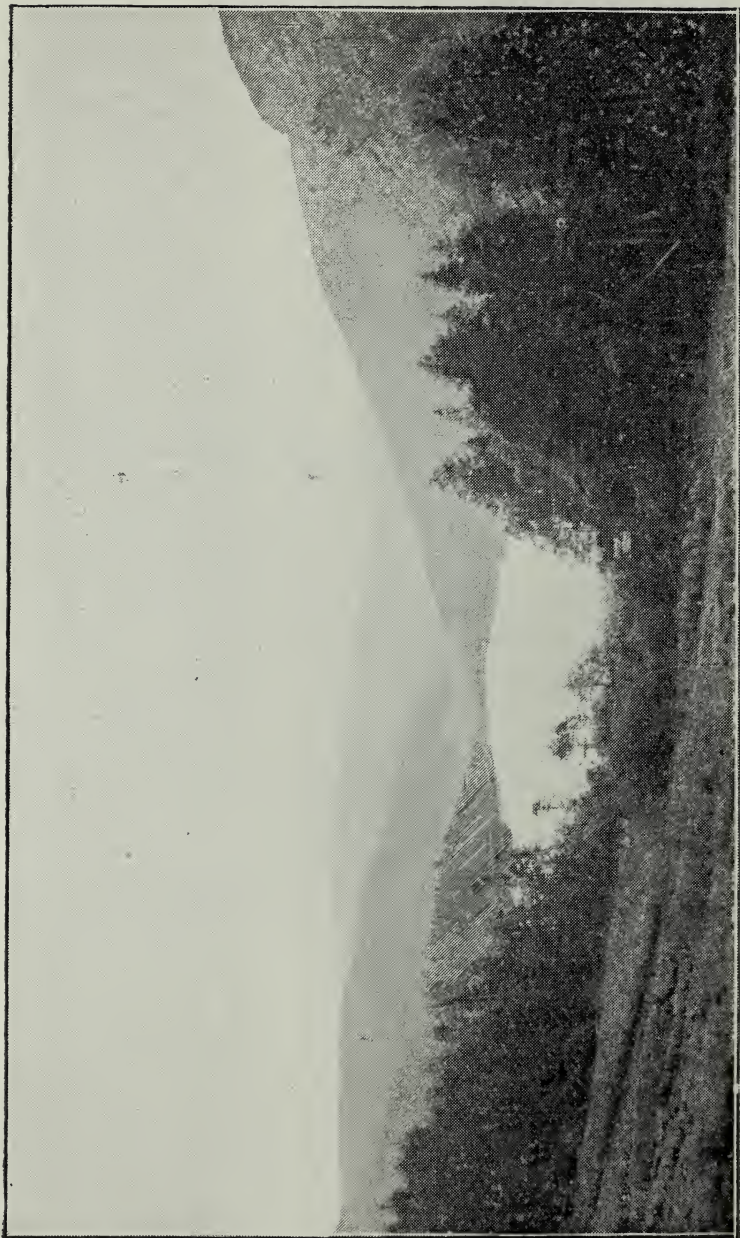
At Delgany, in 1022, a great battle was fought in which Sitric, the Danish King of Dublin, was defeated by the Leinstermen under Ring Ugair. It is also interesting as having been at one time the dwelling-place of St. Mogoroc, who flourished about the year 492. Not far from the homeward road between Delgany and Greystones stand the ruins of Kindles-town Castle.

The Glen of Hermitage at Altidore, the Glen of Kiltymon and the Devil's Glen are all places of interest on the great southern road that passes through New Town Mt. Kennedy, and will repay the long drives necessary to reach them.

LOUGHS BRAY AND LUGGELAW.

This is by far the finest of all the long drives about Bray, and may be made to combine in one long summer day much of the finest river, lake and mountain scenery of the district. Thus, making an early start, proceed by the Herbert Road to Lord Powerscourt's side of the Dargle, traversing this on foot, pick up car at Enniskerry end, and thence through Powerscourt demesne to the Waterfall. Returning to the Deer-park gate, take the Onagh Road as far as the school-house, then turn into the Glasskenny-Lackan Road that sweeps round Knockree to join the main road to head of Glencree. Near Glaskenny House, and quite close to the road on McNulty's farm, a fine example of the semi-prostrate Dolmen may be examined, having a table stone, approximately 10 feet square by 2 feet 4 inches thick, and looking as if it had been worked on both surfaces, while it is clearly notched on the under one, apparently to take the chisel-like end of one of the three chief vertical supporters. Proceeding up the Glencree Road to its junction with the great Military Road,* just beside the old barrack, now a reformatory, the latter is taken to the left, and from it, a short distance beyond the Reformatory, a magnificent view is obtained down the whole length of the Glen, out across the two Gilt Spears to Bray Head and the Sea. The name, Glencree, is said to mean the Glen of the Trees (*Craebh*: a large branchy tree), and, as already mentioned [page 72], Mr. T. P. Le Fanu has

* Engineered by Major Alexander Taylor, this road was constructed by Highland Regiments, assisted by the peasantry, in 1802 and following years for the strategic purpose of bringing the mountain fastnesses of Co. Wicklow within easy reach of Dublin.



LOUGH TAY.

fully described its ancient condition as a royal forest of oak trees. Something has been done in modern times to reafforest this mountain valley, but very much remains bare, up whose bold slopes should climb the shadowy pine, and along the lower levels of which heavier timber flourish.

The two moraine-formed Loughs Bray, lower and upper, next claim attention, and passing on the way leads down the Military Road across the wild moorland paddock to Sally Gap, where the Blessington Road cuts it, and leads on the left hand to Luggelaw* and Lough Tay, one of the most picturesque and romantically situated little lakes that the whole world can show. From the roadway, a little to the east of the herds' house, one of the best general views is obtained; and on proceeding round to the pillars and going down on foot to the south end of the lake, an equally striking view, the converse of the former, is obtained. Leaving the alluring defiles of the Cloghoge Brook and Lough Dan unvisited, the homeward way is devoid of special interest except to the archæologist until reaching the new Long Hill, or, more correctly, Killough Hill, from which during the descent the scenery is grand enough to raise the tired traveller to admiration. At the foot of this hill the way lies through the Rocky Valley, dwarfed into insignificance by the greater masses and ravines traversed so short a time before. From the end of the Rocky Valley Kilmacanogue is reached, and, swinging to the left into the Glen of the Downs Road, a short spin brings this comprehensive drive to an end in Bray, after having accomplished a circuit of not less than 40 miles.

GLENDALOUGH AND THE SEVEN CHURCHES

Needs no description here, and is merely mentioned in order to note that, with an early start, the journey there and back can be done in a single day from Bray. Few people, having the choice, will care to spend any of their time in a stuffy railway train in preference to enjoying the splendid swing of a good car through the buoyant air of mountain and moorland.

* *Luggela* has been translated the "*Lug* or Hollow of Sweet Sounds." Joyce, however, though admitting that *law*—for hill does not appear in the Dictionaries—maintains the meaning to be "*The Hollow of the Hill*"; while another conjecture is that this word represents a corruption of the Danish Lough, *Hela*.

CYCLISTS.

The great growth of cyclist traffic has caused many neat hostelries to arise throughout the district where light refreshments are obtainable; and through the action of the Cyclist Touring Club and of advertising enterprise, dangerous hills are duly designated by sign posts.

AMUSEMENTS, SPORT, &c.

BANDS.

MILITARY bands play on the Esplanade during the season—on Mondays from 3.0 to 6.0 p.m., and on Wednesday and Friday evenings from 7.30 to 9.30 p.m.

BATHING.

Excellent accommodation, subject to the state of the tide, is provided for ladies and children at the Township Baths, situated centrally on the sea wall.

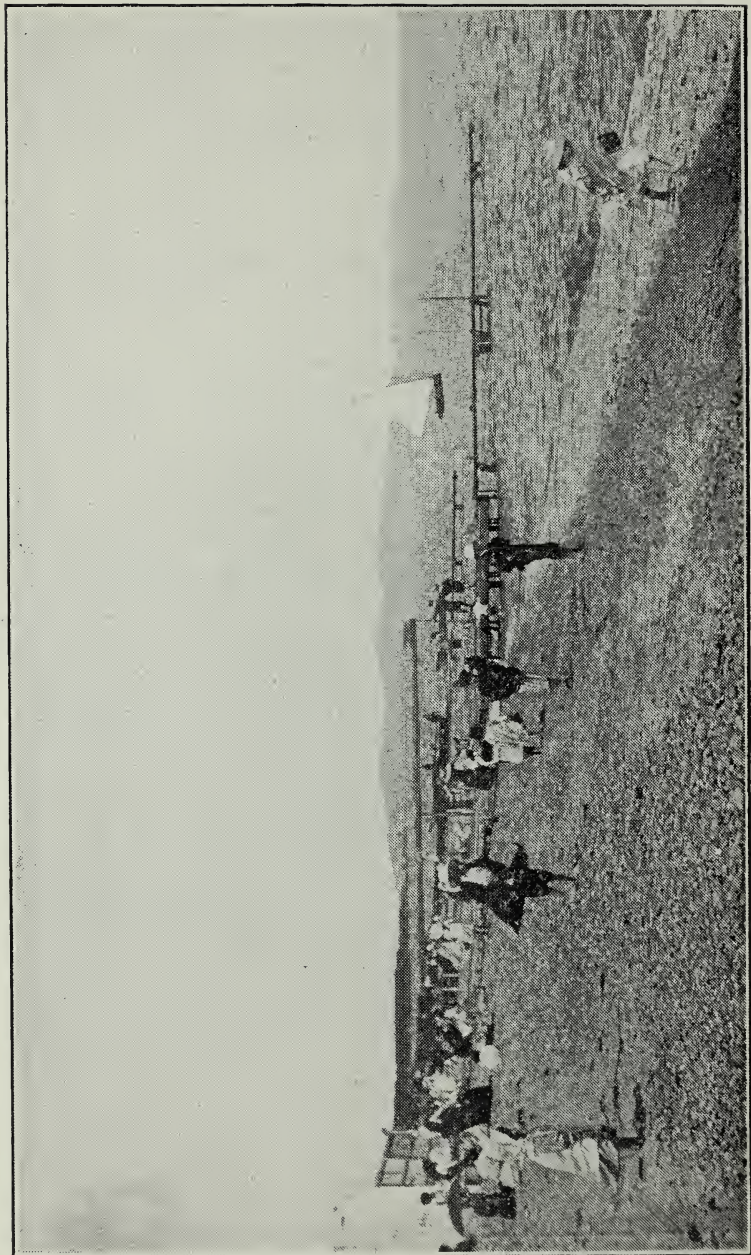
The men's bathing place at Naylor's Cove, round the point of Bray Head, affords good water at nearly every stage of the tide. Before 9 a.m. bathing is permitted from certain portions of the sea wall, while some prefer to make use of the shingly north strand.

BOATING.

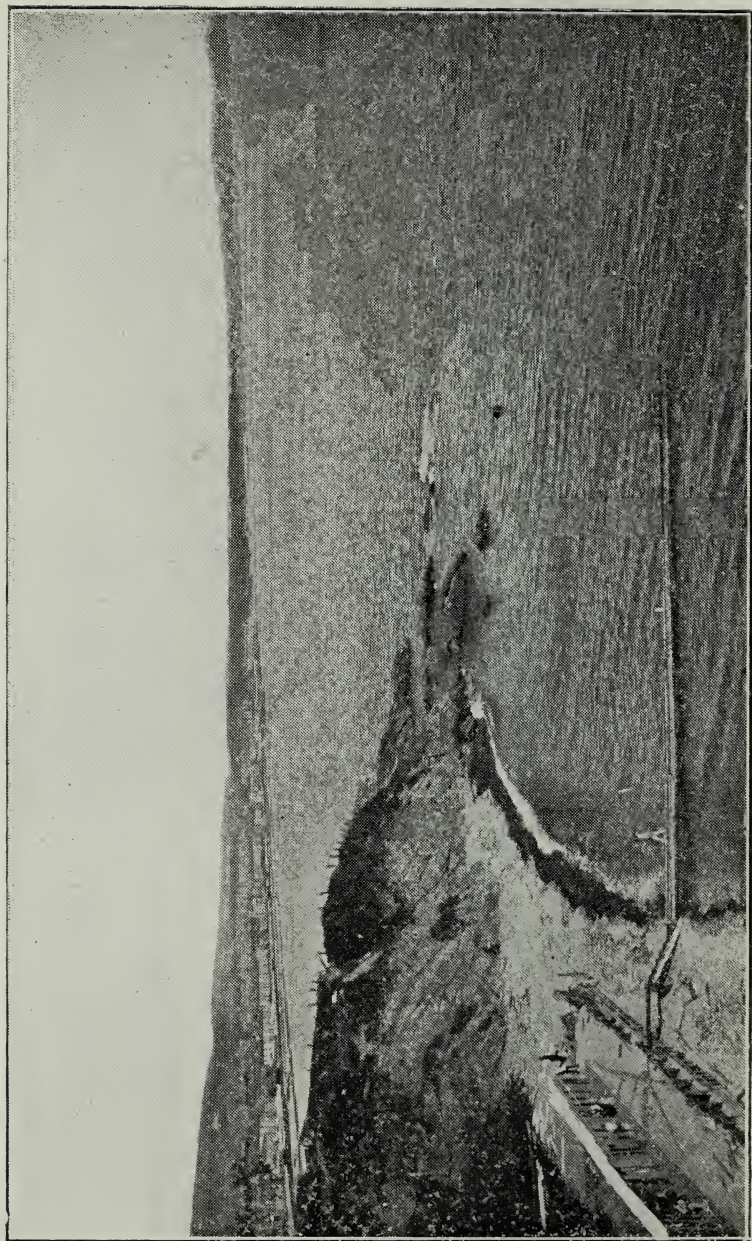
Owing to the construction of the Harbour it is possible to enjoy, independent of the tide, one of the finest recreations that the world affords—the sailing of an open boat in a seaway—which, when the wind is piping strong and the water running hillocky and high, calls for no mean measure of endurance, foresight and skill, and affords the keenest excitement, particularly so in match sailing.

The Harbour also provides accommodation for boats of fair size that do not mind taking the sand between tides, and careful custodians will be found in the local boatmen, Bowden and Mooney, the former of whom keeps a handy and well-fitted half-decked boat for hire.

Owners of large craft staying at Bray will find convenient moorings at the well-known yachting station of Kingstown, six or seven miles north, across the Bay.

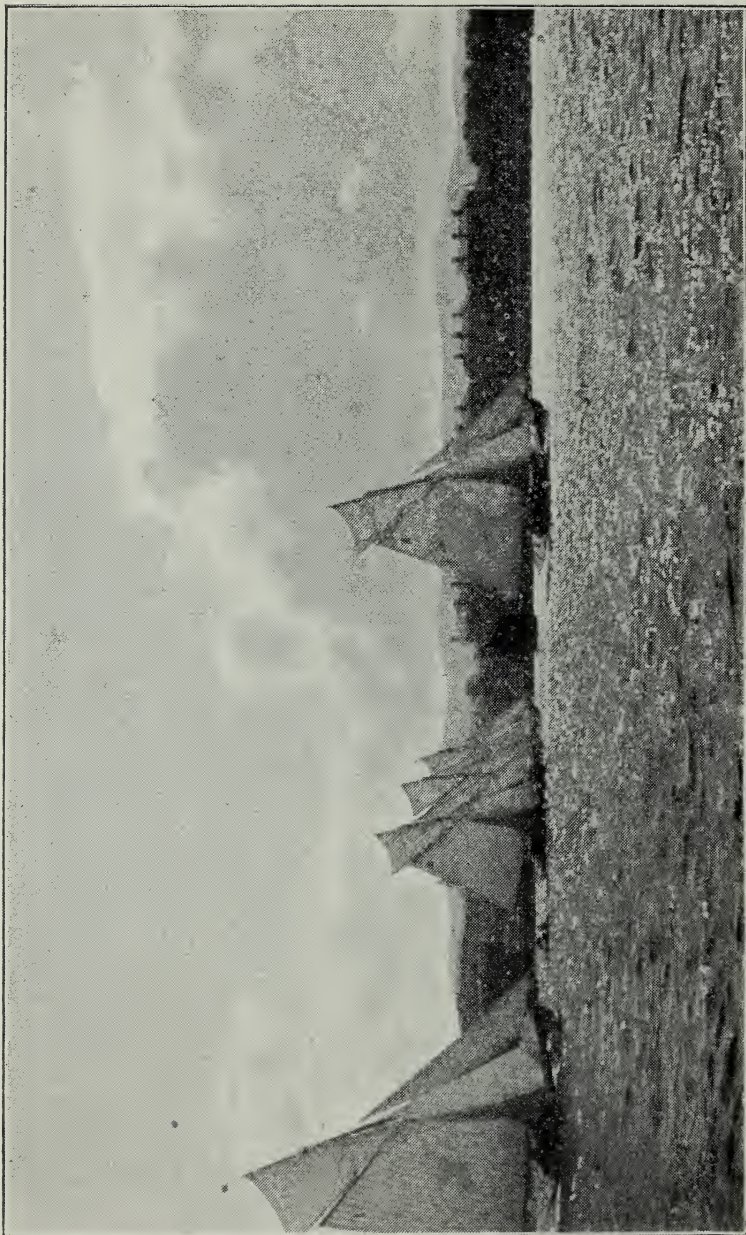


LADIES' BATHING PLACE.



41
NAYLOR'S BATHING PLACE.

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TWENTY-FIVE-FOOTERS RACING (BRAY REGATTA).

The service of rowing boats along shore is not altogether satisfactory, and needs organising. Still, a number of well-equipped boats and civil boatmen are to be found, if one takes the trouble to look for them, and many pleasant little cruises may be made under "wooden" sails. No one has completely seen Bray without viewing it from various points well out in the Bay. An annual two-day regatta is usually held in August, comprising many sailing and rowing events, one of which we illustrate, showing the well-known D.B.S.C. class, "the Twenty-five Footers," making a splendid start.

This season, for the first time, additional interest attaches to this class by the entry of a Vice-Regal yachtsman, in the person of Earl Dudley, whose fine craft bears the lucky name of "*Fodhla*,"* and in whose rigging victory has already frequently appeared.

BADMINTON.

A club is organised during the winter months for playing this popular game, suitable quarters being obtained in the Grand International Hotel.

CRICKET AND LAWN TENNIS

Find a home in the well-kept and finely-situated ground of the County Club at the head of New Town Vevay.

Visitors are admitted under the following rules:—

VIII.—Admission to the Club shall be by selection of the Committee; every Candidate must be proposed by one Member, and seconded by another. His name, address, and occupation, together with the names of his proposer and seconder, must be sent to the Honorary Secretary, previous to his name being submitted for election.

IX.—An entrance fee of £1 shall be paid by all Members on election. The Annual Subscription shall be, for non-playing Members, £1, for playing Members, £1 10s., to be paid by the 1st May in each year.

X.—Temporary Members can be admitted to the Club under Rule VIII. on payment of £1 per month payable in advance, and can avail themselves of the services of the Professional Bowler. Temporary non-playing Members on payment of 10s. in advance.

* *Fodhla* (pronounced Fóla), an ancient name for Ireland, derived from the name of the De Dannan King, MacCeachts' Consort.

XI.—All schoolboys, sons of permanent Members, shall have the privilege of playing on the ground during the summer holidays; and other schoolboys (sons of non-members) shall have the same privilege, on payment of 10s., on being introduced by two members of the Committee. The names of all schoolboys to be sent to the Honorary Secretary by their parents. Schoolboys are not entitled to the services of the Professional, if required by ordinary Members.

XII.—Members can admit the lady members of their family only to the Pavilion enclosure. Gentlemen who are not members can only be introduced by one of the Committee, and can play Lawn Tennis on payment of 1s. per day.

XIII.—The Tennis-courts are open to all Members of the Club, temporary and otherwise; and the lady members of their families can play upon them without additional subscription.

Hon. Secretary—Gilbert Hodson, Esq., Ardbrae.

GOLF

Is well catered for in Bray on the small but very picturesque and convenient nine-hole course at Ravenswell, which can be reached in a few minutes from the railway station.

The conditions for admission are as follows:—

CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION.

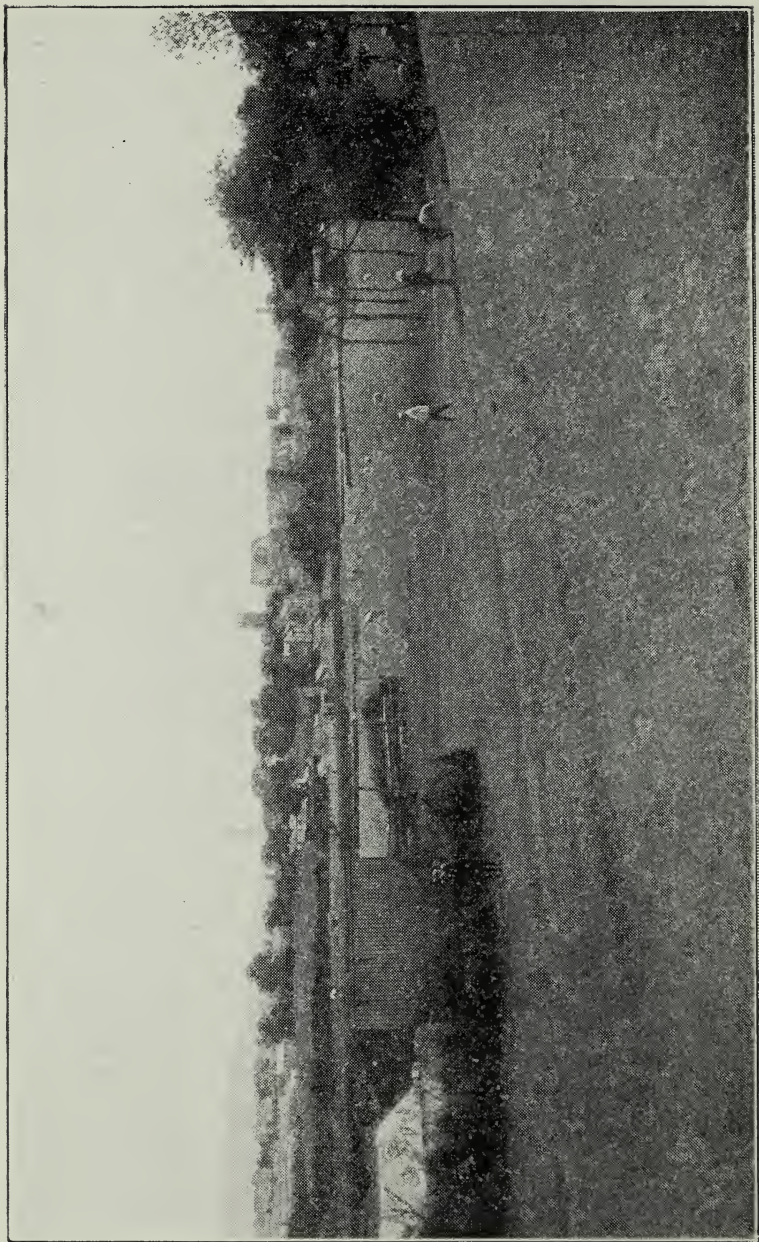
XVII.—Members shall be elected by the Council by ballot. The names of all candidates to be proposed and seconded by two members of the Club (to whom they shall be personally known), and submitted to the Council. The names, descriptions and addresses of such candidates to be forwarded to the Secretary at least ten days previous to the meeting of the Council at which they are to be submitted, and the Secretary shall post same in Club-house at least seven days before such meeting; one black bean in five to exclude.

ENTRANCE FEE—SUBSCRIPTION.

XVIII.—The Council to be at liberty to fix such Entrance Fee as they think advisable. The Annual Subscription shall be One Guinea, payable in advance on the 1st January in each year.

Note.—The Council, by resolution of 19th February, 1898, fixed the entrance fee at £3 3s. until further order.

Sons or brothers of members (ages 13 to 18 years) and ladies may be permitted by the Council to play on



BRAY GOLF LINKS.

the links on payment of an Annual Subscription of 10s. 6d., or such other sum as the Council may from time to time deem advisable. The Council shall be at liberty, at such times as they consider it necessary (1) To limit the number of sons or brothers of members or ladies admitted to the Club. (2) To reserve the links of the Club on such days of the week as they consider proper, for gentlemen players only.

Note.—By resolution of the Council, dated 8th November, 1902, it was unanimously decided that daughters and sisters of members (ages 13 to 18) be admitted on same terms as sons and brothers above; and, by resolution of the 4th day of March, 1901, the Council fixed the entrance fee for ladies at £1 1s., and the Annual Subscription for ladies joining subsequently at £1 1s., until further order.

Naval and Military Officers and others not resident in this country, shall be permitted to join the Club for a period not exceeding one year, on payment of £1 1s. without Entrance Fee; and every application for permission so to join shall be submitted to the Council in the first instance for approval or otherwise. Election to be by ballot.

ADMISSION OF FRIENDS.

XXVI.—Any member may introduce not more than two friends, free of charge, as visitors for a period not exceeding two days, on inserting their names and addresses in a book to be kept for the purpose, called "Visitors' Book." Each name must be attested by the signature of the introducing member, but the same person shall not be admitted again until after the expiration of three calendar months from the date of such admission, and any person so introduced shall be deemed to be an hon. member for such period.

TEMPORARY MEMBERS.

XXVII.—Visitors may be introduced as temporary members by a member of the Club, on his sending the names of such visitors to the Hon. Secretary, on payment of 5s. per week, or 10s. per month. In the event of the above payment or payments not being made to the Steward or Hon. Secretary by a visitor, the member introducing him shall be liable to the Council for the amount due. Temporary members shall not have any voice in the management of the Club, and shall not play in Club Competitions, but in all other respects (save as to the power of introducing visitors) shall have all the privileges of ordinary members.

BRAY HOTEL VISITORS.

XXX.—The Council may arrange with the Proprietors of any of the Hotels in Bray, on terms to be approved of by the Council, that persons residing in the Hotels shall be at liberty to play on the Links without payment of any subscription to the Club. Such persons to previously obtain a voucher from the Manager of the Hotel, and to produce same on demand.

Note.—Hotel Visitors' Vouchers (10s. a week or 2s. 6d. a day) fixed by Council by resolution of 2nd day of April, 1898.

Hon. Sec.—T. H. R. Craig, Esq., Roseville.

HOCKEY.

A ladies' club plays in the cricket ground during the winter months.

HUNTING

Is represented by the Bray Harriers, which, with twelve couple of working hounds, hunt the district north of Bray as far as Dundrum, and south as far as Newcastle, under their well-known master, Wm. Toomey, Esq. Meets—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

SHOOTING AND FISHING.

Plenty of good fishing, mostly for trout, and much of it free, can be had in the rivers, streams and lakes of this district; also two or three kinds of sea fishing afford sport off the coast.

The various stations are summarised as follows, and their positions may be easily ascertained from the general map. We are obliged to W. G. Morris, Esq., J.P., for revising this section:

| <i>Name.</i> | <i>Admission.</i> |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Annamoe River. | Free from Lough Dan downwards. |
| Bray River. | From the weir to the sea by ticket, from Meath Estate Office; in the Vevay—day, 2s.; week, 5s.; month, 15s.; season, 30s. |
| Bray (Old-court) Castle grounds. | Same as above. (<i>See art. Killruddery.</i>) |
| Enniskerry or Cookstown River. | Probably free from Enniskerry to St. Valerie. |

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Glencullen River. | From source to some distance below Glencullen Bridge, by order from O'C. Fitzsimons, Esq., Glencullen House. The rest to Enniskerry, by order from Lord Powerscourt. |
| Glendalough. Upper Lake. | { By order from Messrs. A. and W. Wynne, Free to visitors stopping at Royal Hotel. |
| Do. Lower Lake. | Free. |
| Glencree River. | By order, from Lord Powerscourt. |
| Small Streams between Greystones and Wicklow (Glenair, New-castle R., etc.). | { Probably free. |
| Glenmacanass River. | Free |
| Lough Dan. | Free. (L. Leven trout are being introduced there.) |
| Vartry River. | Free from Balinastowe Bridge to Corporation Reservoir. |

SHOOTING.

With the exception of some rough shooting on Calary Moor, and possibly at the Breeches,* between Greystones and Wicklow, all sport of this kind in the district is strictly preserved; a condition which, if unfortunate for the casual sportsman, accentuates the pleasure of those fortunate enough, by purchase or permission, to gain access to the preserved areas well stocked with grouse, hares, etc.

No sportsman worthy of the name will want to pull trigger on sea-gulls or other inoffensive native wild birds. The destructive cormorant, however, is fair spoil, and sometimes affords nice practice with the small bore rifle.

SKATING.

In the somewhat rare event of the ice bearing, the ponds at Killruddery and Glencormac are usually free to the public through the courtesy of their respective owners, the Earl of Meath and Mrs. Jameson.

* The changing conditions of land tenure in Ireland make it very uncertain whether such semi-waste lands as the Breeches can still be entered on without local leave.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In addition to the military bands, the well-known "White Coons" and other minstrel troupes give performances at various times daily, which are much appreciated, and which help to pass away pleasantly the long hours of summer.

From time to time special displays of fireworks, grand military tattoos, etc., are arranged for by the Amusement Committee. And a never failing source of amusement is watching the *seiners* at work, from the first quick surround with the immense net, through the long drag, to the last quick haul and rapid *coup de grace* for such silvery salmon as may have been caught.

INSTITUTIONS.

(Abstracted from Annual Reports, which should be consulted for further particulars, Patrons, Governors, &c.).

THE MEATH CONVALESCENT HOME

IS situated in Little Bray, and was instituted on January 20th, 1881, for the reception of convalescent patients from the Meath Hospital and County Dublin Infirmary.

Patients from Bray are also admitted on the recommendation of the local Ladies' Committee.

This Home, which is carrying on a very necessary supplemental work, is entirely dependent on voluntary contributions for support, and is open for inspection from 2 to 5 p.m. daily.

Lady Superintendent, Miss M. Lyons.

Visiting Medical Officer, Sir L. H. Ormsby, M.D., &c.

Local Medical Officer, Cecil Brew, M.D.

CRIPPLES' HOME

Is situated on the Dargle Road, facing the People's Park, in Little Bray.

It is the first and only one of its kind in Ireland, and was founded in 1874 by the late Mrs. Lucinda Sullivan, for receiving and training, with a view to ultimate self-support, crippled children from all parts of the country. The conditions of admission are non-sectarian, and depend simply on indigence and the current capacity of the Home, no votes or fees of any kind being required.

Each child on entering is enrolled in the Band of Hope. Boys are eligible for admission from 3 to 8 years old, girls from 3 to 12 years.

AN ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION OF £10 MAINTAINS A CRIPPLE IN FOOD.

A DONATION OF £250 FOUNDS A BED IN THE HOME.

Basket-work and needlework are carried on as industries, and an annual sale is held about the month of September. Many past members who have received their training in the home are doing useful work in various quarters of the world. The whole institution is admirably managed, and reflects great credit on the staff.

VISITING HOURS, 2 to 5 P.M. ON WEEK-DAYS.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Miss Louise A. Brady.

Matron, Miss Bryson.

Consulting Surgeon, Francis T. Heuston, M.D., &c.

Local Medical Officer, H. B. Brew, Surgeon-Major,

L.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.E.

THE DISPENSARY,

Situated on Herbert Road, a short distance up from the Hibernian Bank, is open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 10 to 11 a.m.

Medical Officer, Cecil Brew, M.D.

Relieving Officer, Mr. Dempsey.

THE FATHER HEALY NURSING ASSOCIATION

Was founded in March, 1896, by general subscription, for the purpose of nursing the sick poor in their own homes.

It is affiliated with Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses, and is maintained partly by the interest accruing from the original subscription, collected in memory of the late Father Healy, and in greater part by annual subscriptions.

The amount of work done can be gathered from the following table, taken from the sixth Annual Report, covering the year 1902 :—

TABLE.

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| New Cases Nursed from 1st January, 1902, to | | | | | |
| 31st December, 1902 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 257 |
| Visits Paid | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,319 |
| Convalescent | ... | ... | ... | ... | 186 |
| Transferred to Hospital | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 |
| Removed from Books | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 |
| Deaths | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 |
| Remaining on Books | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| | | | | | — 257 |

For which laborious and well done work Nurse Purcel deserves high commendation.

Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Meredith, Graigueconna.

Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. O'Meara, 8, Duncairn Terrace.

Nurse, Miss Purcell, 2, Bay View Terrace.

THE MEATH PROTESTANT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (FOR GIRLS)

Stands in its own grounds at the head of Main Street, close to the Town Hall. It is now the only Protestant Industrial School in the provinces of Leinster, Munster and Connaught, since those of Dublin and Cork were closed.

On the 3rd December, 1902, there were 91 names on the roll, and the appearance of these girls in public is a better index of how well they are cared for than anything it is possible to write here.

The building is new, and has been recently enlarged for the accommodation of those coming here from Cork, thus entailing a considerably greater outlay than usual, and leaving the last financial statement with a debit balance amounting to £54.

Increased subscriptions are desirable, as the Government grant has not been found sufficient to maintain the school properly on modern lines.

During their sojourn in the institution, the girls are instructed in needlework, cookery and laundry work, besides the usual school subjects, by a staff of six teachers. On leaving, they pass out to situations that are found for them. Information as to admission will be given by the Matron. Subscriptions may be lodged in the Hibernian Bank, Bray, or sent to the Hon. Treasurer.

VISITING HOURS: 3 TO 5 O'CLOCK ON WEEK-DAYS.

Hon. Sec., Rev. E. H. Whelan, Kilbride Rectory.

Hon. Treas., W. K. Darley, Esq., The Aske.

Hon. Physician, W. R. Moorhead, M.D.

Matron, Miss Reddish.

LIBRARY.

Most unfortunately Bray is not yet provided with a properly equipped public Library.

Unprejudiced visitors may, however, enjoy the use of the extensive collection of books contained in the parish Library at the Parochial Hall, in Novara Avenue, which is open each week as follows:—

Tuesdays, 11.30 to 12.30; Thursdays, 4 to 5; Saturdays, 3 to 4.

Subscription for one volume at a time—One month, 1s.; six months, 3s.; twelve months, 5s.

THE PRESS.

Any account of the institutions of Bray would be incomplete that did not allude to the two well-turned-out local papers, the *Herald* and the *Recorder*, both of which are essentially live issues, sometimes exuberantly so, keeping, under their respective able editors, the inhabitants of Bray well informed on topics of local interest.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

At Brighton Terrace stands a commodious building of wood and iron in which tentative efforts are being made to put into effect the tardy Act of 1899 for developing technical instruction in this country. Working under the somewhat precarious conditions of excessive decentralization, this experiment will be watched with the greatest attention by all who are interested in the future prosperity and national existence of the great kingdom to which we belong. At present classes are handled in art, commercial subjects, domestic economy, and certain science and trade sections, under the general direction of the principal, T. Tomlinson, B.E., Ass. M.I.C.E., assisted by a competent staff of teachers. The well-known Bray Wood-Carving Class, founded and successfully carried on for a number of years by Miss K. Scott, has been merged into the art classes of this school. Support is derived from a rate of 1d. in the £, struck by the Urban District Council, aided by a grant for equipment and maintenance from the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction in Ireland. Full particulars of classes, fees, etc., can be obtained from the official prospectus.

BOTANY.

THE chief botanical interest of our district is comprised in two factors—a number of rare plants; and a great tract of almost unexplored western territory, in which, if he be lucky, the collector may yet hit on some specimen not only new to the district, but also to science, awaiting for the adjectival addition of his name to go down to scientific posterity.

In any case the superior botanist may, while seated among the *plumbagineæ* of Bray Head, or stretched out on some labiate-clad bank of Enniskerry, pass away his time profitably in evolving a thoroughly satisfactory test proof system of classification, in which all the exceptions shall be nicely segregated to themselves, and provided with a quick acting key; while all normal forms will be so regimented into orders, cohorts, etc., that the quite ordinary botanist, like you and me, dear reader, will be able to hunt down and identify our specimens with something less than half a day's work to each, and to concentrate attention on that which is, after all, the most interesting problem concerning plants—their mode of life—cellular, coenobitic or highly-differentiated, from the lowly pleurococcus up to the forest monarchs which

“ . . . rooted *fast* among the groves,
But languidly adjust
Their vapid vegetable loves
With anthers and with dust.”

The following examples from Praeger's authoritative work,* show at a glance how rich Bray and its environs are in rare species, two of which are not found elsewhere in Ireland, and are marked thus (†):—

| NAME. | HABITAT. |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Corydalis claviculata</i> | Luggela |
| <i>Alchemilla alpina</i> | Cliffs above Lough Ouler |
| <i>Equisetum Moorei</i> | Coast Wicklow-Arklow |
| <i>Festuca uniglumis</i> | Arklow to Rockfield |
| <i>Juncus acutus</i> | Arklow to Wicklow |
| <i>Lamium galeobdolon</i> | Dargle, Powerscourt |
| † <i>Nitella gracilis</i> | Luggela, Lough Dan |
| <i>Orobanche major</i> | Dunran, Ovoca River Basin |
| <i>Polypodium dryopteris</i> | Hillside over Glendalough |

* “Irish Topographical Botany” (Hodges Figgis and Co.).

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>Senecio erucifolius</i> | Old Court |
| <i>Scilla verna</i> | Murrough, Broad Lough |
| <i>Scirpus parvulus</i> | Arklow |
| <i>Trigonella ornithopodioides</i> | Wicklow |
| † <i>Trifolium subterraneum</i> | Wicklow |
| <i>Trifolium glomeratum</i> | Wicklow |
| <i>Trifolium scabrum</i> | Wicklow to Greystones |
| <i>Viola lutea</i> | King's River, near Lackan. |

It may also be noted that in the Dargle and on the slopes of Little Gilt Spear, *Vaccinium myrtillus* grows freely, which plant has recently attracted much attention since Dr. Max Bernstein and Dr. Drysdale have demonstrated that both an acid and a neutralised infusion of the fruit is fatal to the typhoid bacillus, the cholera vibrio, and to one species of *B. coli communis*, in a period of about twenty-four hours.

Thus we apparently discover in this common shrub (the "fraughan," bilberry, whortleberry or "hurt"), a possible valuable ally against a deadly series of diseases.

Its use as an astringent has been known for some time on the Continent, and in the western Highlands of Scotland.

In concluding this little section, we wish to express the hope that when the local governing bodies of this country shall have outgrown their probationary period of puerile verbiage and unseemly bickering one of the first important minor duties they will attend to will be the planting of waste places and public grounds with suitable trees and shrubs in a systematic manner. There is no reason why such a function as Arbour Day, U.S.A., should not become an institution with us, and the young suitably encouraged to develop the conserving rather than the destroying instinct with regard to the vegetable kingdom.

GEOLGY.

THE geologist visitor to Bray who is not a mere collector of fossils, will find much to interest him concerning his favourite science.

To begin with, the town itself is built on an old raised sea beach and river terrace, and Bray Head, in common with its neighbour, Killiney Hill, and many more of the Dublin and Wicklow Mountains,

exhibits clear traces of glaciation, showing movements of the great covering ice sheet in a general direction of S. 31° E, according to Mr. Close.

The section, resulting from marine denudation of this old sea beach, exposes near Killiney station the upper boulder clay, the middle sand and gravel,* and the lower boulder clay.

The former extension of the land along this terrace seawards is well shown by the vestiges of a submerged forest of fir trees, observable between Bray and Killiney, and described by Praeger in the "*Irish Naturalist*" (Vol. V., 1896, page 155).

The agency of terminal moraines in forming lakes is well seen in the cases of Loughs Bray, Nahanagan and Glendalough.

The Cambrian rocks of Bray Head exhibit very clearly stratification, plication and upheaval in the several places cut by the railway operations, although the intrusive granite core does not anywhere succeed in piercing this very thick ancient deposit. It is interesting to note, however, that the granite out-crops at the sea level in Dalkey, on the northern base of Killiney Hill.

The mountains in many places, especially about Glenmalure, are covered by streams of erratic granite boulders, torn from the central ridges, and deposited there by the great ice sheet in situations that proved so handy for the Dolmen builders.

There are also the great chasms of the Downs, Dargle and Scalp to be theorized over. In which investigation, as to the Scalp, the authoritative but unconvincing water worn explanation of Hull, the geologist, utilising an ancient and more powerful Dodder as eroding agent, may be balanced against artist Beranger's idea of a seismic rifting, which he traces for an area of five and a-half miles by half-a-mile, from the fissure at the foot of the Tybroden Mountain, near Rathfarnham, to the Scalp, and which he supposes simultaneously shook the Mount Venus and Kiltiernan Dolmens from their supporters.

Also for another vexed question, consider whether our Cambrian rocks do contain organic forms after Dr. Oldham, or whether these things be but inorganic simulacra with Professors Roemer and Sollas.

* On the road from Stepside to Glencullen, opposite Ballyedmonduff, this formation is found at an altitude of approx. 1,000 feet, containing numerous marine shells of species similar to those found living in the adjacent sea.

ORNITHOLOGY.

SIXTY or seventy years ago, the bird-lover, traversing this district, might have been gratified by noting the sable-plumed hoarse-voiced bird of destiny winging its way from Prince William's Seat to Ravenswell; and then, also, he might have observed, about the steep places of Bray Head, the powerful circling flight of the golden eagle, and heard its fierce screams.

Now, however, these larger representatives of the great class *aves* have almost altogether disappeared from their ancient haunts, or are merely represented by such fixed domesticated varieties as the *Aquila Hanmori et Internationali* which adorn the Quinsboro' Road.

There are, however, plenty of the smaller species awaiting observation and study. Summer immigrants often pitch upon the seaward slopes of the Head, at an early date, and some time before they are reported from inland stations.

The following list, kindly supplied by Mr. J. Johnston, comprises the rare, or comparatively rare, birds observed by him from time to time in the vicinity :—

(General authority, "Manual of British Birds,"
Howard Sanders, F.Z.S.).

SUMMER MIGRANTS.

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Acrocephalus phragmitis</i> | Sedge Warbler |
| <i>Caprimulgus Europæus</i> | Nightjar |
| <i>Locustella nævia</i> | Grasshopper Warbler |
| <i>Motacilla Raii</i> | Ray's Wagtail |
| <i>Pratincola rubetra</i> | Whinchat |
| <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i> | Wood Wren |
| <i>Ruticilla phænecurus</i> | Redstart |
| <i>Ruticilla titys</i> | Redstart (Black) |
| <i>Sylvia atricapilla</i> | Blackcap |
| <i>Sylvia hortensis</i> | Garden Warbler |
| <i>Turdus torquatus</i> | Ring Ouzel |
| <i>Turtur communis</i> | Turtle |

WINTER MIGRANTS.

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Asio accipitrinus</i> | Short-Eared Owl |
| <i>Colymbus glacialis</i> | Great Northern Diver |
| <i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i> | Snow Bunting |
| <i>Fringilla montifringilla</i> | Brambling |

IRREGULAR VISITORS.

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| <i>Aquila chrysaetus</i> | Golden Eagle |
| <i>Alauda arborea</i> | Woodlark |
| <i>Buteo vulgaris</i> | Common Buzzard |
| <i>Coccothraustes vulgaris</i> | Hawfinch |
| <i>Dafila acuta</i> | Pintail Duck |
| <i>Fuligula cristata</i> | Tufted Duck |

RESIDENTS.

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| <i>Alcedo ispida</i> | Kingfisher |
| <i>Chrysomitris spinus</i> | Siskin |
| <i>Corvus corax</i> | Raven |
| <i>Columba cenas</i> | Stock Dove |
| <i>Columba livia</i> | Rock Dove |
| <i>Emberiza miliaria</i> | Corn Bunting |
| <i>Emberiza schæniclus</i> | Reed Bunting |
| <i>Falco peregrinus</i> | Peregrine Falcon |
| <i>Falco æsolon</i> | Merlin |
| <i>Loxia curvirostra</i> | Crossbill |
| <i>Podiceps fluviatilis</i> | Little Grebe |
| <i>Puffinus anglorum</i> | Manx Shearwater |
| <i>Tadorna cornuta</i> | Shield Duck |
| <i>Uria grylle</i> | Black Guillemot |



POSTAL GUIDE.

Head Office—**Quinsboro' Road.** Postmistress—**MRS. KENNEDY.**

| | WEEK-DAYS. | SUNDAYS. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| For sale of Postage Stamps, Registration of Letters and Delivery of Letters to Callers .. | 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. | 8 to 10 a.m. |
| For Money Orders, Savings Bank, Insurance and Annuity Business | 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. | — |
| Postal Orders are issued ... from | 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. | — |
| For Telegraph Business | 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. | 8 to 10 a.m. |

OUTGOING MAILS—For *With late fee*

| | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------|---------------------|
| *Wicklow and Wexford Line (down mail direct) | 6.30 a.m. | |
| Enniskerry S.O.: | 7.0 a.m. | |
| *Dublin... .. | 9 45 a.m. | 9 50 a.m. |
| *Dublin and Kingstown | 11.40 a.m. | 11.45 a.m. |
| *Enniskerry S.O. | 1.30 p.m. | 1.30 p.m. |
| *Dublin... .. | 3.30 p.m. | 3.40 p.m. |
| *Dublin and Provincial Towns | 5.5 p.m. | 5.10 p.m. |
| Dublin and Provincial Towns } England, Scotland, Kingstown } | 6.25 p.m. | 6.35 p.m. |
| Greystones | 6.0 p.m. | 6.10 p.m. |
| *Enniskerry S.O. | 6.50 p.m. | |
| Wicklow and Wexford Line (down mail direct) | 8.0 p.m. | 8.10 p.m. |
| Dublin, England, Scotland, etc. | 10.30 p.m. | |
| Dublin and Provincial Towns | | SUNDAY. 5.0 p.m. |
| England, Scotland, Kingstown, etc. | | 5.0 p.m. |
| Wicklow and Wexford Line (down mail direct) | | 7.40 p.m. |
| Dublin, England, Scotland, etc.... .. | | 10.30 p.m. |

* *These Mails are not made up on Sundays.*

INCOMING MAILS—From

| | <i>Town</i> <i>Delivery begins—Postman.</i> | <i>Rural</i> <i>Postman.</i> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Wicklow and Wexford Line direct } Dublin, the Provinces, England, } Scotland, etc. } | 7.35 a.m. | 7.35 a.m. |
| Dublin | 1.45 p.m. | 8.30 p.m. |
| Dublin, England, Scotland and Kingstown | 6 20 p.m. | 8.30 p.m. |
| Dublin, the Provinces, etc. | 8.30 p.m. | 8.30 p.m. |

On Sundays there is only one Delivery, commencing at 8.55 a.m.

INLAND PARCELS POST.

Latest hour for receiving Parcels

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| At Head Office | 4.30 p.m. | 10.0 p.m. |
| At Main Street Office | 4.0 p.m. | 7.45 p.m. |
| At Brennan Parade, R.O. | 4.0 p.m. | 7.45 p.m. |

BRAY SUB AND RECEIVING OFFICES.

Enniskerry S.O., for Letters, Parcels, Telegrams, Money Orders, Stamps, etc.

Kilmacanogue S.O., for Letters, Parcels, sale of Stamps and Postal Orders.

Main Street, Bray R.O., for Letters, Parcels, Stamps, Money Orders and Savings Bank Business.

Brennan's Parade, Bray R.O., for Letters, Parcels, Stamps, Money Orders and Savings Bank Business.

NOTE Letters should be posted at Main Street R.O. and Brennan's Parade R.O. about 30 minutes previous to the hours given for closing of mails at Head Office.

CAR FARES AND REGULATIONS.*As Authorised by Bray Urban District Council.*

NOTE.—Drivers must not charge in excess of following rates, and if they agree to go for less, the agreement is binding on them. On the other hand, persons agreeing to pay more, are not legally bound by such agreement, and may recover any excess paid.

| | Fare for 1 or 2 passengers. | Fare for 3 or more passengers |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A SET DOWN within the Urban District, except places for which a special fare is made | s. d. 0 6 | s. d. 1 0 |

**BY DISTANCE, OTHER THAN THOSE SPECIALLY
FIXED :—** s. d.

| | | |
|---------------------------------------------|---|----|
| Per Statute mile, within four miles of Bray | | |
| Railway Station, with 1 or 2 persons ... | 0 | 8 |
| With 3 or more persons | 0 | 10 |

**BY TIME WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE URBAN
DISTRICT.** s. d.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|
| First hour, with 1 or 2 persons | 2 | 0 |
| do 3 or more persons... | 2 | 6 |
| Every half-hour after the first hour for 1, 2, 3 or more | 1 | 0 |

Drivers are not to be bound to time engagements beyond three hours, except by special agreement.

AFTER HOURS (10 p.m. to 8 a.m.).

Cabs or cars, or other form of vehicle, hired before the hour of 10 o'clock at night, and detained after that hour, to be paid up till 10 o'clock at the single fare; after that hour and up to 8 o'clock the following morning, double the foregoing fares may be charged.

TO AND FROM JOURNEY.

In all the above cases half fares to be charged where the passenger returns with the same vehicle.

LUGGAGE.

Drivers are entitled to charge twopence for each article of luggage such as portmanteau or trunk. No small article such as bag, hat or band-box, as may be carried in the hand, to be deemed luggage. Packages of over one cwt. to be charged for at the rate of 4d. each.

GENERAL.

Drivers are not on any pretence to exact more than the legal fare, or, demand gratuities, nor are they to refuse to hire, when unemployed, on tender of the legal fare, if demanded from the hirer. Drivers declining to hire on the grounds of a prior engagement, must produce proof of their being actually hired at the time of refusal.

Car Fares and Regulations—(Continued).

| Ref. No. | Name of Place | Fare for 1 or 2 Passengers. | Fare for 3 or more Passengers. |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Delgany and Greystones Road. | <i>s. d.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> |
| 1 | Vevay and Killarney Roads, from Railway Station | 1 0 | 1 6 |
| 2 | Killruddery House | 1 6 | 2 0 |
| 3 | Wind Gate | 2 0 | 2 6 |
| 4 | Kindlestown (Redford) | 3 0 | 3 6 |
| 5 | Greystones | 3 6 | 4 6 |
| 6 | Belmont Gate (Upper Kindlestown) | 2 6 | 3 0 |
| 7 | Belvedere Hall (Col. Battley's) | 2 6 | 3 0 |
| 8 | Coolnaskeagh | 3 0 | 4 0 |
| 9 | Major La Touche's North Gate | 3 6 | 4 6 |
| | Glen of the Downs Road, via Kilmacanogue. | | |
| 10 | Fairy Hill, St. Helen's, or Rahan | 1 0 | 1 6 |
| 11 | Ballymorris (Bog Hall Corner) | 1 6 | 2 0 |
| 12 | Hollybrooke House or Wingfield | 2 0 | 2 6 |
| 13 | Mrs. Jameson's House (Glencormac) | 2 6 | 3 0 |
| 14 | Kilmacanogue | 2 6 | 3 0 |
| 15 | Kilmurray | 3 0 | 4 0 |
| 16 | Red Lane Corner, near Glen of the Downs | 3 6 | 4 6 |
| 17 | Rocky Valley | 3 0 | 4 0 |

Car Fares and Regulations—(Continued).

| Ref. No. | Name of Place. | Fare for 1 or 2 Passengers. | | Fare for 3 or more Passengers. | |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| | Herbert Road. | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
| 18 | Ardmore House | 1 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 19 | Violet Hill do. | 1 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| 20 | Kilbride Church | 1 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| | Dargle, Powerscourt and Enniskerry Road. | | | | |
| 21 | Kilcronney House or Dargle East Gate ... | 2 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 22 | Dargle Gate (North side); allowing one hour's delay in Dargle, 1s. to be paid for every hour's delay after first hour; lift passengers again at West Gate and home by Enniskerry, or <i>vice versa</i> | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| 23 | Fassaroe House | 2 | 6 | 3 | 0 |
| 24 | Berryfield | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 25 | Enniskerry | 2 | 6 | 3 | 0 |
| 26 | Cookstown | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 27 | Powerscourt House | 3 | 6 | 4 | 6 |
| 28 | Centre of Scalp by Enniskerry | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 29 | The Dargle, West Gate—Tinnehinch—Powerscourt Lower Gate, or Charleville House | 3 | 6 | 4 | 6 |

BRAY—ENNISKERRY ROAD SERVICE.**MAIL CAR**

Leaves Post Office at 7.10 a.m., 1.55 and 7 p.m. Leaves Enniskerry at 11.0 a.m., 5.30 and 8.20 p.m. Fares 6d.; Parcels 2d.

LONG CAR OR OMNIBUS

Leaves Bray Station for Enniskerry at 10.35 a.m., 2.25 p.m., 5.40 p.m.

Returns from Enniskerry at 8.50 a.m., 12.50 p.m., 4.50 p.m.

Car Fares and Regulations—(Continued).

| Ref. No. | Name of Place. | Fare for 1 or 2 Passengers. | Fare for 3 or more Passengers. |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Old Connaught Road. | | <i>s. d.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> |
| 30 | Old Connaught ... | 1 0 | 1 6 |
| 31 | Old Connaught House ... | 1 6 | 2 0 |
| 32 | Jubilee Hall ... | 1 6 | 2 0 |
| 33 | Thornhill House ... | 1 6 | 2 0 |
| 34 | Capt. Riall's House (Old Conna Hill) | 2 0 | 2 6 |
| 35 | Ballyman House ... | 2 0 | 2 6 |
| Kingstown and Dublin Road. | | | |
| 36 | Crinken Church ... | 1 0 | 1 6 |
| 37 | Crinken Lodge ... | 1 6 | 2 0 |
| 38 | Shankill Railway Station ... | 2 0 | 2 6 |
| 39 | Loughlinstown ... | 2 6 | 3 0 |
| 40 | Cork Abbey ... | 1 0 | 1 6 |
| 41 | The Aske ... | 1 0 | 1 6 |
| 42 | Loughlinstown House ... | 2 6 | 3 0 |
| 43 | Ballybrack ... | 3 0 | 4 0 |
| 44 | Killiney ... | 3 6 | 4 6 |
| 45 | Shanganagh Bridge ... | 2 6 | 3 0 |
| 46 | Wilford House ... | 1 0 | 1 6 |
| 47 | Woodbrook House ... | 1 0 | 1 6 |
| 48 | Oaklawn House ... | 1 0 | 1 6 |
| 49 | Shanganagh Castle ... | 1 6 | 2 0 |
| 50 | Clifton House ... | 2 6 | 3 0 |
| 51 | Shanganagh House ... | 2 6 | 3 0 |
| 52 | Airhill ... | 2 6 | 3 0 |
| 53 | Ballybrack Church ... | 4 0 | 5 0 |
| 54 | " Grove ... | 4 0 | 5 0 |
| 55 | Kilmarnock House ... | 3 6 | 4 6 |
| 56 | Cherrywood Bridge ... | 2 6 | 3 6 |
| 57 | Kilternan Cross Roads ... | 4 0 | 5 0 |
| 58 | Ballycorus Mining Works ... | 4 0 | 5 0 |
| 59 | Druid Cottage ... | 3 6 | 4 6 |
| 60 | Beechwood ... | 2 6 | 3 6 |

Car Fares.

To and from Places within the Ten Miles' Radius of Bray Railway Station and to other Places beyond said Radius.

| No | Name of Place. | For One Horse Vehicles. | | For Two Horse Vehicles | For One Horse Vehicle | Distance in Statute Miles about |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | To and fro for 1 or 2 Passengers | To and fro for 3 or more Passengers | To and fro. | To place only. | |
| | | s. d. | s. d. | £ s. d. | s. d. | |
| †1 | Glendalough or Seven Churches | 15 0 | 16 0 | 1 10 0 | — | 20 |
| 2 | Roundwood | 11 0 | 12 0 | 18 0 | — | 13 |
| †3 | Roundwood and around Vartry Reservoir .. | 12 0 | 14 0 | 1 2 6 | — | 15 |
| 4 | Luggelaw | 14 0 | 15 0 | 1 5 0 | — | 14 |
| 5 | Lough Dan | 14 0 | 15 0 | 1 2 6 | — | 14 |
| †6 | Devils Glen | 12 0 | 14 0 | 1 5 0 | — | 16 |
| †7 | Ashford | 12 0 | 14 0 | 1 5 0 | — | 15 |
| †8 | Dunran | 12 0 | 14 0 | 1 5 0 | — | 16 |
| 9 | Newtownmountkenedy | 7 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | — | 9 |
| 10 | Glen of the Downs, returning by Delgany and Greystones .. | 7 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | — | 12 |
| 11 | Newrath Bridge or Killoughter | 12 0 | 14 0 | 1 2 6 | — | 13 |
| 12 | Newcastle | 7 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | — | 10 |
| 13 | Kilcoole | 7 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | — | 8 |
| 14 | Loughs Bray | 14 0 | 15 0 | 1 2 6 | — | 13 |
| 15 | Glencree Reformatory .. | 12 0 | 14 0 | 1 0 0 | — | 14 |
| †16 | Powerscourt Waterfall <i>via</i> Dargle, and returning by Rocky Valley & Hollybrooke | 10 0 | 10 0 | — | — | 14 |
| 17 | Ballinagee cross roads | 7 6 | 9 0 | — | — | — |
| 18 | Kingstown | 7 6 | 7 6 | — | 5 0 | 8 |
| 19 | Dundrum | 12 0 | 12 0 | — | 8 0 | 10 |
| 20 | Stillorgan | 7 6 | 7 6 | — | 5 0 | 8 |
| 21 | Monkstown | 7 6 | 7 6 | — | 5 0 | 8 |
| 22 | Dean's Grange | 7 6 | 7 6 | — | 5 0 | 8 |
| 23 | Delgany | 7 0 | 7 6 | — | 5 0 | 6 |
| 24 | Dalkey | 6 0 | 7 0 | — | 4 6 | 6 |
| *25 | Bray Head Mountain Road (Circuit) .. | 5 0 | 6 0 | 10 0 | — | — |
| 26 | Calary Church | 7 6 | 9 0 | — | 6 0 | — |

* By permission of the Earl of Meath.

† The Carmen have agreed to these Fares, which are below standard.

Any violation of the foregoing Regulations should be immediately reported to the Council.

By order,
PATRICK MACDONNELL,
Clerk to the Council.

SUMMER TRAIN SERVICE

(Bray—Dublin).

SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

UP TRAINS.

Ordinary Time, 35 mins.

Express Time, 27 mins.

| WEEK DAYS. | | SUNDAYS. | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Bray to Harcourt Street. | Bray to Westland Row. | Bray to Harcourt Street. | Bray to Westland Row. |
| a.m. | a.m. | a.m. | a.m. |
| 6 30 | 7 40 | 9 30 | 9 0 |
| 8 5 | 8 0 | 10 30 | 10 0 |
| 8 40 | 8 30 | 11 30 | 11 0 |
| *9 2 | 9 0 | | 12 0 |
| 9 10 | 9 30 | p.m. | |
| 9 45 | 10 0 | 12 30 | p.m. |
| *10 17 | 11 0 | 1 30 | 1 0 |
| 10 30 | 12 0 | 2 30 | 2 0 |
| 11 40 | ... | 3 30 | 3 0 |
| | | 4 30 | 4 0 |
| p.m. | p.m. | 5 30 | 5 0 |
| 12 30 | 1 0 | 6 45 | 6 0 |
| 1 30 | 2 0 | 7 45 | 7 0 |
| 1 52 | 2 25 | 8 45 | 8 0 |
| 2 30 | 3 0 | *9 25 | 9 0 |
| 3 30 | 4 0 | 9 45 | 9 30 |
| 4 45 | 5 0 | 10 30 | 10 0 |
| 5 45 | 5 30 | *11 50 | 11 0 |
| 6 45 | 6 35 | ... | ... |
| 7 15 | *7 omail | ... | ... |
| 8 30 | 7 30 | ... | ... |
| *9 35 | 8 0 | ... | ... |
| 9 45 | 9 0 | ... | ... |
| 10 30 | 9 30 | ... | ... |
| ... | 10 0 | ... | ... |
| ... | 11 0 | ... | ... |

* Express.

Bray—Dublin Train Service—(Continued).**DOWN TRAINS.**

| WEEK DAYS. | | SUNDAYS. | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Harcourt Street to Bray. | Westland Row to Bray. | Harcourt Street to Bray. | Westland Row to Bray. |
| a.m. | a.m. | a.m. | a.m. |
| 7 15 | *6 20 <i>mail</i> | 9 0 | 8 45 |
| 9 0 | 7 45 | 10 0 | 9 45 |
| 9 30 | 8 45 | 10 15 | 10 45 |
| *10 10 | 9 45 | 11 15 | 11 45 |
| 10 30 | 10 45 | | |
| 11 30 | 11 45 | p.m. | p.m. |
| | | 12 15 | 12 45 |
| p.m. | p.m. | 1 30 | 1 45 |
| 12 30 | 12 45 | 2 15 | 2 45 |
| 1 30 | 1 45 | 3 15 | 3 45 |
| 2 15 | 2 15 | 4 15 | 4 45 |
| *2 45 | 2 45 | 5 15 | 5 45 |
| 3 30 | 3 45 | 6 15 | 6 45 |
| 4 30 | 4 15 | 7 30 <i>mail</i> | 7 47 |
| 5 10 | 4 45 | 8 15 | 8 45 |
| 5 30 | 5 15 | 9 15 | 9 45 |
| *6 5 | 5 45 | 9 55 | 10 45 |
| 6 30 | 6 15 | 10 30 | 11 15 |
| 7 30 | 6 45 | 11 30 | 11 45 |
| 8 30 | 7 45 | ... | ... |
| 9 30 | 8 45 | ... | ... |
| 10 30 | 9 45 | ... | ... |
| 11 30 | 10 45 | ... | ... |
| ... | 11 15 | ... | ... |
| ... | 11 45 | ... | ... |

* Express.

Fares.

| Class. | Single. | Return. |
|--------|---------|---------|
| 1st | 2/0 | 2/6 |
| 2nd | 1/6 | 2/0 |
| 3rd | 1/0 | 1/2 |

Bray—Greystones Service.

| Bray to Greystones. | | Greystones to Bray. | |
|---------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|
| Week Days. | Sundays. | Week Days. | Sundays. |
| a.m. | a.m. | a.m. | a.m. |
| **6 48 | **9 42 | 7 25 | 11 10 |
| *7 0 | *10 42 | 8 45 | |
| 8 30 | 10 54 | 9 15 | p.m. |
| **10 40 | | 10 0 | 12 45 |
| 11 6 | p.m. | 11 27 | 1 45 |
| | 12 25 | | 2 45 |
| p.m. | 1 25 | p.m. | 4 45 |
| 12 25 | 2 25 | 12 45 | 6 45 |
| 2 25 | 4 25 | 1 35 | 8 25 |
| **3 12 | 6 25 | 2 45 | 9 7 |
| 4 10 | **8 10 | 4 30 | 10 45 |
| 5 0 | 10 25 | 5 11 | 11 35 |
| *5 45 | 12 10 | 6 7 | ... |
| **6 33 | ... | 6 46 <i>mail</i> | ... |
| 8 25 | ... | 8 45 | ... |
| 10 25 | ... | 9 16 | ... |
| 12 10 | ... | 10 45 | |

* On to Wicklow.

** On to Wexford.

Fares.

| Class. | Single. | Return. |
|--------|---------|---------|
| 1st | 10d. | 1/3 |
| 2nd | 8d. | 1/0 |
| 3rd | 5d. | 9d. |

Note for Golfers:—

Re TRAIN SERVICE to PORTMARNOCK and MALAHIDE.

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Leaves Bray ... 9.0 a.m. | Returns from— |
| Reaches Sutton... 10.10 a.m. | Malahide ... 5.25 p.m. |
| (Stat. for Portmarnock) | Sutton, 3.9, 4.9, 5.9, and |
| „ Malahide 10.48 a.m. | 7.4 p.m. |

Fares (Return).

| Class. | Sutton. | Malahide. |
|--------|---------|-----------|
| 1st | 4 5 | 5 0 |
| 2nd | 3/5 | 3 8 |
| 3rd | 2 1½ | 2/3½ |

Dublin, Wicklow & Wexford Railway.

Delightful Summer Excursions.

CHEAP DAY TRIPS.

GRAND CIRCULAR TOURS.

Combined Rail and Hotel Week-End Tickets

TO

COUNTY WICKLOW

(The Garden of Ireland), *including—*

Yale of Oyoca,
Meeting of Waters,
Yale of Clara,
Powerscourt Water-
fall,
Castle Howard,
Shelton Abbey,
Glen of Imaile,
Lugnaquilla,

Bray (*The Irish Brighton*)
Glendalough (*The Seven
Churches*),
The Devil's Glen,
Woodenbridge (*The
Balmoral of Ireland*),
The Dargle,
Day Tours round
Arklow,

And numerous other places of magnificent Mountain,
Lake and Valley Scenery, for which this County is
celebrated.

CAR and WAGONETTE DRIVES are included in the
Excursion and Tourist Fares to most of the above-
mentioned places.

Boating. Fishing. Shooting. Golfing.

*SPECIAL TERMS FOR PLEASURE PARTIES
AND SCHOOLS.*

For full particulars see the Company's Illustrated Tourist
Guide, or apply to Irish Tourist Office, 2, Charing Cross, London,
and THOMAS COOK & SON, or Mr. JOHN COGHAN, Traffic
Manager, Westland Row Station, Dublin.

A. G. REID, *General Manager.*

DIRECTORY

(Professional and Trade).

Clergymen.

PROTESTANT (*Church of Ireland*).

VENERABLE J. G. SCOTT, D.D., Archdeacon of Dublin,
The Rectory.

REV. H. J. LAWLOR, D.D., *Braemar.*

REV. G. D. SCOTT, M.A., *Rathlin.*

REV. J. S. WYLIE, M.A., 6, *Westbourne Terrace.*

For particulars, services, etc., see *Quarterly Parish Calendar*
(gratis).

PRESBYTERIAN.

REV. H. P. GLENN, M.A., *The Manse, Quinsboro' road.*

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

MOST REV. DR. DONNELLY, Bishop Assist., *St. Cronan's.*

REV. R. F. COLAHAN, C.C.,

REV. THOS. MCNEVIN, C.C.,

REV. DANIEL MALONEY, C.C.,

REV. J. H. O'DONNELL, C.C.

} *The Presbytery.*

WESLEYAN METHODIST.

REV. J. E. GREEN, *The Manse, Eglington Road.*

Medical Men.

BREW, H. B., L.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P. Edin.

BREW CECIL, M.D. (T.C.D.), Officer of
Health and Registrar.

} 9, *Prince
Wales Terrace*

HANSON, F. C., L.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.I., *Prince Wales Terr.*

MOORHEAD, W. R., M.D. (Q.U.I.), L.R.C.S., Edin., 1, *Prince
Wales Terrace.*

Solicitors.

CRAIG, T. H. (Notary Public, Dublin Wicklow), *Rose
Ville.*

HANMORE, M. J., 3, *Prince Wales Terrace.*

MALLEY, H., *Chetwynd, Herbert Road.*

O'MEARA THOS., 8, *Duncairn Terrace.*

O'NEILL, C. P., 1, *Westbourne Terrace.*

TOOMEY, M. A., 1, *Duncairn Terrace.*

WAILES, A. G., 4, *Westbourne Terrace.*

DIRECTORY—(Continued).**Sanitary Inspector.**

MR. WM. McLELLAN, *Grosvenor Cottage.*

Civil Engineers and Architects, etc.

BOYD, JAMES B., B.E., *3, Sutton Villas.*

CRAIG, F. B., C.E. *Novara House.*

O'HANLON, J. L., C.E., *Ardara.*

TOMLINSON THOS., B.E., Ass. M.I.C.E., *Technical School.*

SUTTER, C. H. N., M.I.C.E., *2, Fontenoy Terrace.*

Dentists.

BRADLAW, H. J., *Pen-y-Bryn.*

BRADSHAW, *Erin Cottage.*

Bankers.

THE HIBERNIAN BANK (Manager, W. G. SYME, Esq.),
Main Street.

THE NORTHERN BANK (Manager, J. T. PURDON, Esq.),
Quinsboro' Road.

District Inspector, R.I.C.

A. H. TRISCOTT, Esq., D.I.

Resident Magistrate.

ALBERT MELDON, Esq. R.M., *St. Valerie.*

Veterinary Surgeons.

CARROLL, M. J., V.S., *Albert Terrace.*

RICHARDSON, W. J., V.S., *Castle Street.*

CARRIAGE BUILDER.

Denehey, F.—Castle Street. Carriages of every description are always in stock for sale or hire. Repairs promptly executed. Charges moderate. Estimates free.

COAL & TIMBER IMPORTER.

McCormick, J. E.—Quinsborough Road, Bray. Coal and Timber Importer, Building Materials, Timber, Flooring, Sheeting, Bricks, Lime, Cement, Slates, Kitchen Ranges and Grates. Estimates free.

DIRECTORY—(Continued).

DRAPERS.

Andrews, Robert B.—105 to 109, Main Street, Bray. Ready-made Clothing Emporium, Boot and Shoe Warehouse, General Draper and Outfitter, Jewellery and Fancy Goods.

Lee, Edward.—Quinsboro' Road; also at 48, Mary Street, Dublin, Rathmines and Kingstown. Draper, Outfitter and House Furnisher. Strictly cash prices.

McDonogh, C. W.—25, 26 and 27, Main Street, Bray. General Draper and Ladies' Outfitter, Mantle, Millinery and Dressmaking Warerooms, Boot and Shoe Warehouse.

Miller & Co.—Commercial House, Main Street, Bray. Woollen and Linen Drapers, Tailors, Outfitters, Dressmakers, Milliners, etc.

The Misses Turner.—8, Quinsboro' Road, Bray. Millinery, Mantle, Costume and General Drapery Warehouse. First-class Dressmaking and Ladies' Tailoring. Mourning Orders promptly attended to.

FISHMONGER, etc.

Coffey's.—Athol Terrace, Bray. Fish, Poultry and Game Dealer.

FRUITERER, FLORIST, etc.

Carberry, James.—101 and 102, Main Street, Bray. The well-known Fruiterer, Greengrocer, Fishmonger and Poulterer.

GROCERS, WINE MERCHANTS, etc.

Findlater, Alex. & Co., Ltd.—Bray Branch: Main Street, and Up. Sackville Street, Dublin. Grocers and Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Leverett & Frye.—Quinsboro' House, Bray, are the largest Grocers and Provision Merchants. Agents for W. & A. Gilbey's Wines and Spirits.

McFarland, W. H.—Pembroke Stores, Main Street. Tea and Coffee Dealer, Italian Warehouseman, etc.

DIRECTORY—(Continued).

O'Reilly & Co.—Quinsborough Road. Grocers and Provision Merchants. Agents for Kinahan's Genuine Wines and Celebrated LL Whiskey, Max Greger's Carlowitz, Burgoynes, Australian Wines.

Ryan, John & Son.—Quinsboro' Road. High-class Family Grocers, Wine, Spirit and Provision Merchants. The Canton Tea House.

Stuart, John.—Main Street, Bray. Wholesale and retail Grocer, Provision and General Merchant. Oats, Bran, Flour, Meal, Bacon and Butter Stores.

Weir, James & Co., Ltd.—8, Main Street, Bray; 6 and 7, Burgh Quay, Dublin. Wholesale and Family Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

HOUSE AGENTS.

Bryne, P. J. & Sons.—Athol Terrace. House and Estate Agents, Auctioneers, Valuers and Insurance Agents. Furniture Removers.

Munro, Hector.—Quinsboro' Road. House and Land Agent. House Furnishing and General Ironmonger.

HAIRDRESSER and TOBACCONIST.

Donnelley, D. H.—Main Street, Bray and 1, Albert Walk (*late of Grafton Street, Dublin*). Tobacconist, Hairdresser and Perfumer. A trial solicited.

HOTELS.

BRAY.

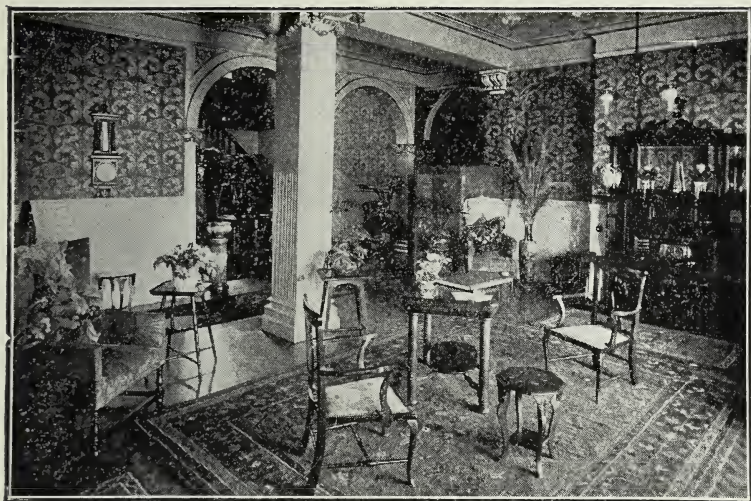
Bray Head Hotel.—Beautifully situated. Facing the Sea and Adjacent to the Esplanade. Golf, Boating, Bathing and Fishing. Moderate Tariff. Inclusive Terms.

Esplanade Hotel.—Facing Sea. Moderate Terms. Apply to Mrs. MILLS.

Marine Station Hotel.—Adjacent to the Station, Facing the Sea, with every Modern Convenience. Inclusive Terms. Moderate Tariff.

Strand Hotel.—Unrivalled Situation, Facing Sea, Beautiful Views, Most Comfortable, Cuisine Excellent, Motor Accommodation, Moderate Tariff. Telegrams, "Elsinore, Bray."

Bray Head Hotel.



Beautifully Situated.

FACING THE SEA and within a Few
Minutes' Walk of the ESPLANADE.

REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT.

Moderate Tariff.

Inclusive Terms.

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THE BETHELL HOTELS, Limited.

DIRECTORY—(Continued).

The Hotel Victoria.—Quinsboro' Road, Bray.
Three minutes' walk from Station and Esplanade.
Proprietress, Miss A. J. HURST. (Late Grand
International Hotel, Bray).

ENNISKERRY.

Powerscourt Arms Hotel.—Enniskerry.
Best to Lunch at in the county. Close to Powers-
court Waterfall. Five minutes' walk to Dargle.
Good Bedrooms. Baths. Proprietor, F. BUCKLEY.

GLENDALOUGH.

Richardson's Lake Hotel.—Seven Churches.
Tourists supplied with Dinners and Teas. Nicely
situated between Lakes.

IRONMONGER.

Jacob, F.—4, Main Street. Hardware, Glassware,
China, Earthenware, Cutlery, Seeds, Lamps, Oils,
Colours, Room-papers, Bedsteads, Bedding, etc.

LIVERY STABLES.

Doyle, Patrick.—Quinsboro' Road, Bray.
Livery and Posting Establishment, Mail Contractor
and Undertaker.

MEDICAL HALLS.

Doran, A. L.—1, Goldsmith Terrace (opposite
Assembly Rooms).

Raverty, Dr.—Corner of Main Street and
Herbert Road.

**NURSERYMEN and LANDSCAPE
GARDENERS.**

Pennick & Co.—Delgany. All Visitors to the
district should view our ideal grounds, situated in
"The Garden of Ireland."

PHOTOGRAPHER.

Killick.—Park View Terrace, West End, People's
Park. All kinds of Photographic Work undertaken.
Developing and Printing for Amateurs.

DIRECTORY—(Continued).

SANITARY ENGINEER & PLUMBER.

Little, T. W.—8, Goldsmith Terrace. Every kind of Plumbing and Drainage Work carried out on the most approved principles at moderate rates.

STATIONERS.

Byrne.—10, Quinsboro' Road, Bray. Stationery, Fancy Goods, Bogoak, Connemara Marble and Views of District.

Gethings, Miss.—Quinsboro' Road. A large selection of Fancy Goods and Local Souvenirs. Art Needlework a speciality. **Magazine Lending Library.**

SCHOOLS.

Belgrave School.—Bray. For the Daughters of Gentlemen, conducted by the Misses HAM and Madlle. PERRIN, assisted by Visiting Masters and Governesses. Pupils prepared for Public Examinations.

Hamilton, Miss.—4, Trafalgar Terrace. Classes daily for Gentlemen's Children (Boys and Girls). English, French, Latin, Music, etc. A few Boarders taken. Delicate Children carefully looked after.

VICTUALLER.

Smyth, Kathleen.—90, Main Street, Bray. Victualler and Contractor. Prime Beef, Mutton, Pork, Lamb and Veal, Corned Beef, etc. None but Home Fed Beef and Mutton sold.



Memorandum.

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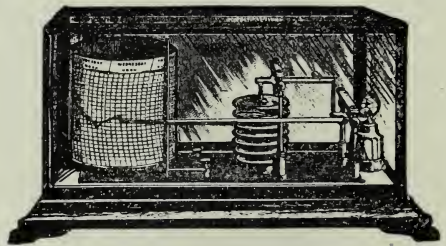
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NOTE.

AT a time when the protest is justly made that, even in the best of books there is no escape from advertisements—occasionally clever, always ‘brassy’ and not unfrequently banal—the author claims some credit for keeping this work inviolate, and resisting financial temptations to present his readers with—

“ Hornyhand’s mustard
And the negro laving the cherub.”

On the other hand it is desirable and legitimate information to point out that he can easily ascertain if the density of the atmosphere is increasing or diminishing by inspection.



Also if his own density is varying, and how great is his vertical extension, and have both registered for a very small fee.

Also the privilege of using a Photographic Changing Room free, at

1, GOLDSMITH TERRACE (*opposite Assembly Rooms*).



GENERAL MAP

(Replace promptly when done consulting)

H. A. F. Doran, Jr.

Symbol



GENERAL MAP

(Replace promptly when done consulting)

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